

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,753

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1972

Established 1887

The Vote:

McGovern... 30 Pct. Humphrey... 21 Pct. Jackson 8 Pct.
Wallace 22 Pct. Muskie 10 Pct. Lindsay 7 Pct.

McGovern Big Winner in Wisconsin

By David S. Broder

MILWAUKEE, April 5 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern yesterday won the Wisconsin primary victory he said he needed to indicate his candidacy.

The South Dakota peace spokesman captured his first contest in four tries, with Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace second, narrowly ahead of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

After them came Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the prospects of his national candidacy damaged by a second shattering defeat in a contest involving the whole Democratic field. Sen. Muskie vowed to go on, however, unlike New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, who trailed Sen. Henry M. Jackson for sixth place, and quit the race for the presidential nomination.

With all but four of Wisconsin's 3,294 precincts reporting, he won in the Democratic presidential preference primary was:

McGovern	332,298	30%
Wallace	248,191	22%
Humphrey	239,914	21%
Muskie	115,512	10%
Jackson	87,944	8%
Lindsay	77,519	7%
Others	32,221	3%

President Nixon swept the Republican presidential preference voting. The vote was:

Nixon	275,251	97%
McCloskey	3,488	1%
Ashbrook	2,643	1%
Others	1,540	1%

Rep. Paul McCloskey, a liberal challenger to Mr. Nixon, had already withdrawn from the race. Rep. John M. Ashbrook, an Ohio conservative, is remaining in the GOP primary contests, however.

Wisconsin gave the Democrats the third different winner in the first four primaries and further scrambled the battle for the party nomination.

However, Sen. McGovern told his supporters that his triumph was "the first giant step toward victory in Miami Beach, in July, and, we hope, toward the inauguration of a people's president in January."

He told reporters that Mayor Lindsay's withdrawal "will help my candidacy" by eliminating a challenger for the liberal vote—man who had beaten him in the Florida primary and in the caucus in Arizona.

Sen. McGovern captured 54 of the state's 67 Democratic delegates to the national convention, with Sen. Humphrey taking the remaining 13. This puts Sen. McGovern 11 delegate votes behind Sen. Muskie in the total delegates committed thus far in the nation, with 1,509 needed to nominate.

The Democratic delegate picture at the moment: Sen. Muskie, 104 1/2; Sen. McGovern, 49 1/2; Gov. Wallace, 75; Sen. Humphrey, 20; Rep. Shirley Chisholm, seven; Mayor Lindsay, six; and Rep. Wilbur Mills, one. President Nixon has all 126 Republican delegates picked so far.

Sen. McGovern, who had lost to Sen. Muskie in New Hampshire and Illinois and finished sixth in Florida, found in liberal Wisconsin exactly the tonic he needed for his candidacy.

He began building a volunteer organization in this state more than a year ago, choosing it as his preferred battleground because of its progressive tradition and political independence.

He told his supporters a week ago that "I have felt from the very beginning that if there were any hope for such a candidacy as mine, it was in Wisconsin."

Sen. McGovern's victory gave him the momentum he wanted for the contests on April 25 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—where he will meet Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey again. His backers last night predicted that he would win in Massachusetts and capture some delegates in Pennsylvania.

By becoming the third different cause of its progressive tradition and political independence.

He told his supporters a week ago that "I have felt from the very beginning that if there were any hope for such a candidacy as mine, it was in Wisconsin."

Sen. McGovern's victory gave him the momentum he wanted for the contests on April 25 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—where he will meet Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey again. His backers last night predicted that he would win in Massachusetts and capture some delegates in Pennsylvania.

By becoming the third different cause of its progressive tradition and political independence.

He told his supporters a week ago that "I have felt from the very beginning that if there were any hope for such a candidacy as mine, it was in Wisconsin."

Sen. McGovern's victory gave him the momentum he wanted for the contests on April 25 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—where he will meet Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey again. His backers last night predicted that he would win in Massachusetts and capture some delegates in Pennsylvania.

By becoming the third different cause of its progressive tradition and political independence.

He told his supporters a week ago that "I have felt from the very beginning that if there were any hope for such a candidacy as mine, it was in Wisconsin."

Sen. McGovern's victory gave him the momentum he wanted for the contests on April 25 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—where he will meet Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey again. His backers last night predicted that he would win in Massachusetts and capture some delegates in Pennsylvania.

By becoming the third different cause of its progressive tradition and political independence.

He told his supporters a week ago that "I have felt from the very beginning that if there were any hope for such a candidacy as mine, it was in Wisconsin."

Sen. McGovern's victory gave him the momentum he wanted for the contests on April 25 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—where he will meet Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey again. His backers last night predicted that he would win in Massachusetts and capture some delegates in Pennsylvania.

By becoming the third different cause of its progressive tradition and political independence.

He told his supporters a week ago that "I have felt from the very beginning that if there were any hope for such a candidacy as mine, it was in Wisconsin."

Sen. McGovern's victory gave him the momentum he wanted for the contests on April 25 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—where he will meet Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey again. His backers last night predicted that he would win in Massachusetts and capture some delegates in Pennsylvania.

By becoming the third different cause of its progressive tradition and political independence.

He told his supporters a week ago that "I have felt from the very beginning that if there were any hope for such a candidacy as mine, it was in Wisconsin."

Sen. McGovern's victory gave him the momentum he wanted for the contests on April 25 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—where he will meet Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey again. His backers last night predicted that he would win in Massachusetts and capture some delegates in Pennsylvania.

By becoming the third different cause of its progressive tradition and political independence.

He told his supporters a week ago that "I have felt from the very beginning that if there were any hope for such a candidacy as mine, it was in Wisconsin."

Sen. McGovern's victory gave him the momentum he wanted for the contests on April 25 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—where he will meet Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey again. His backers last night predicted that he would win in Massachusetts and capture some delegates in Pennsylvania.



WISCONSIN WINNER—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, and his wife, Ellen, waving thanks to supporters in Milwaukee. McGovern finished first in Democratic primary.

Democratic winner to emerge in the first four primaries of the year, Sen. McGovern demonstrated the unsettled character of the battle for the nomination against Mr. Nixon.

Sen. McGovern said before the voting that he expected the battle to narrow down to a fight between himself and Sen. Humphrey. But there seemed at least as great a prospect that the race would continue wide open for several more primaries.

Humphrey Jinx Holds

Sen. Humphrey, the third-place finisher, failed again to break his presidential jinx. The former Vice-President has never emerged on top in a contested state primary in any of his three tries for the presidency.

But the effect this may have on his prospects in Pennsylvania, the state he has tagged as crucial for his hopes for renomination, remains to be seen.

In challenging Sen. Humphrey for the runner-up spot, Gov. Wallace made an impressive show of strength in crossing the Mason-Dixon Line for the first time this year.

His favorite issue, school busing, was a minor factor in Wisconsin, but he can expect greater receptivity on that subject when he runs in Indiana and Michigan in May. Both states have had serious busing controversies.

Gov. Wallace easily defeated Sen. Muskie, as he had in Florida, and he left the former Democratic front runner few excuses for his showing.

Sen. Muskie's candidacy, which was briefly revived by his victory over Sen. McGovern in a two-man delegate contest in Illinois last week, appeared to have suffered a heavy blow in Wisconsin.

As in Florida, Sen. Muskie found that he could finish no better than fourth when the full field of Democratic candidates was on the ballot.

Muskie Meetings

The Maine senator spent the afternoon in intense consultation with his principal staff aides and met today in Chicago with his largest contributors.

Later last night Sen. Muskie said: "I will go as far and as fast as I can," dismissing any notion that he might withdraw from the race.

Sen. Jackson, who had finished third in Florida ahead of Sen. Muskie and Sen. McGovern, slumped to fifth place in Wisconsin, dimming the prospects of what had always been a dark-horse candidacy.

In a TV interview today, Sen. McGovern gave himself a 50-50 chance to win the Democratic nomination. "It's 50-50 we'll go (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



BOWS OUT—New York Mayor John Lindsay telling crowd in Milwaukee that he is quitting the presidential race.

Anti-IRA Violence Moves Growing in Ulster

BELFAST, April 5 (UPI)—A campaign for peace and a drive by Roman Catholics for an end to IRA gun and bomb attacks gained momentum in Northern Ireland today.

In Londonderry, IRA sources said members of the militant Provisional wing of the outlawed organization began informal soundings of opinions for peace in the Roman Catholic Bogside, Creggan and Brandywell districts of the city.

In Belfast, Provisional IRA officers, who earlier sought asylum in the Irish Republic, returned to the Roman Catholic Andersonstown district to assess the strength of a peace campaign begun by women and priests in the area, IRA sources said.

The IRA sources said results of the informal pollings would be forwarded to the IRA high command in Dublin, where Rory O'Brady, president of the Provisional political wing, Sinn Fein, told a radio interviewer: "The IRA cannot carry on the fight except through its Northern units. It could not operate without the support of the people, but there is no evidence to support [William] Cardinal Conway's statement that the voice of the people is demanding peace."

The IRA sources said the informal polling in Londonderry and Belfast would indicate whether a majority of Roman Catholics backed Cardinal Conway's weekend support for the growing peace movement.

Gerry Fitt, leader of the main opposition Social Democratic and Labor party and member of the

British as well as the suspended Ulster Parliament, appealed to IRA gunmen and other extremists for a halt in violence.

"We renew our appeal to all those engaged in violence to desist from any such action which can only exacerbate tensions and further divide this community," Mr. Fitt said.

Mrs. Monica Patterson, leader of the "Women Together" movement in Belfast's Roman Catholic Andersonstown area, said more than 100 local women met to discuss ways to combat IRA violence.

She said the meeting was held in secret to avoid disruption by IRA supporters, as happened Monday when her group first planned a public meeting.

Support for peace, and for her (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

In Northernmost Provinces Thieu Says the Decisive Battle Of Vietnam War Is Under Way

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, April 5 (NYT)—As North Vietnamese troops and tanks reportedly pressed closer toward the city of Quang Tri, capital of South Vietnam's northernmost province, President Nguyen Van Thieu went on television to declare that the "decisive battle" of the war is under way.

"This is the decisive moment

where the survival or loss of our country is at stake," Mr. Thieu said. "The present battle is the decisive battle, the outcome of which will determine the loss or survival of the people of South Vietnam."

As Mr. Thieu spoke, fragmentary reports began reaching Saigon that heavy fighting had broken out in Binh Long Province, 75 miles north of Saigon. Earlier, intelligence sources had

said that elements of the 3d, 5th and 8th North Vietnamese Divisions were believed to have been moving east from Cambodia toward South Vietnam. The enemy attacks in northern Binh Long Province reportedly included tanks.

Official dispatches reaching Saigon said South Vietnamese troops and their eight American advisers were evacuated from a big base camp, Quan Loi, 60 miles

north of Saigon, after a sapper attack, the Associated Press reported. The defenders were hit by American and South Vietnamese helicopters.

American military and civilian leaders here have so far withheld public comment on the North Vietnamese attacks that began in the far north of South Vietnam a week ago, but they are known to be watching the military developments with grave concern.

Intense Shelling

After intense shelling last Thursday and Friday, more than a dozen well-fortified South Vietnamese bases just below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) were abandoned.

The North Vietnamese now control more than half of the northernmost province, Quang Tri, and they are believed to be busy on capturing the capital, Quang Tri City, about 15 miles south of the DMZ.

According to military officials in Saigon, North Vietnamese tanks and riflemen were advancing this evening on Quang Tri. They started the maneuver yesterday.

Earlier today, fighting was reported in two locations south and southeast of Quang Tri, and for at least four hours during the day the North Vietnamese had blocked traffic on National Highway 1, between Quang Tri and Hue, to the south.

Civilians Flee

By nightfall, American newsmen who made their way to Quang Tri City estimated that 80 percent of the provincial capital's 20,000 residents had fled southward.

(The commander of South Vietnamese forces below the DMZ said today that he could successfully defend Quang Tri while the Communists continued to bring in more troops, the Associated Press reported.)

"I think the North Vietnamese will try to attack us more. They are moving closer from the north and west," said Brig. Gen. Vu Van Giai. "We can prevent them from getting into the city. With what the North Vietnamese Army has now I can defend Quang Tri. If they bring in more troops, I will need more reinforcements."

Gen. Giai, who commands the 3d Infantry Division, which bore the brunt of the Communist command's bullet drive across the DMZ, called the offensive the "biggest of the war." He said the NVA has moved about 40,000 troops across the buffer zone and claimed South Vietnamese forces had killed 2,395.

Gen. Giai also said North Vietnamese MIGs have flown south of the DMZ for the first time in the war.

(Reliable sources in Saigon promptly denied the report. But informants suggested that might be an old policy of silence and confirmed that MIGs have recently been sighted just above (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

This is the decisive moment where the survival or loss of our country is at stake. The present battle is the decisive battle, the outcome of which will determine the loss or survival of the people of South Vietnam.

President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam



Nixon Sends 20 More B-52s to War

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI)—President Nixon has sent up to 20 more B-52 bombers to Indochina to strengthen U.S. ability to meet the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam.

They will bring to about 100 the number of U.S. heavy bombers deployed in Southeast Asia.

Pentagon sources reported that the U.S. aerial attacks against the invading North Vietnamese were still hampered by cloudy weather, although they said U.S. airmen made nearly 250 fighter-bomber attacks and 20 B-52 raids in the battle area yesterday.

President Nixon met late today with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on the Communist drives. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said, "We are concerned about" the developments, but preferred not to use the word "crisis" to describe them.

He said he could not give additional information on the administration's reaction to the offensive.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedman, asked by newsmen whether the United States might resume bombing North Vietnam, replied tersely: "We regard all our options open at this point."

He said that the U.S. considers the present battle zone extends into the lower part of North Vietnam, where the invading forces have been positioned for years.

This raised the possibility again of heavy U.S. air attacks against North Vietnamese territory, which were halted in 1968

as part of an alleged understanding that North Vietnam would preserve the neutrality of the Demilitarized Zone. The present offensive came through the DMZ. The United States has branded this a "flagrant violation" of the understanding it said it had reached with the Communists.

However, a group of 12 House of Representatives Democrats today, urged President Nixon in a telegram to limit American air strikes only to places where there is a "clear and present danger" to U.S. troops in Vietnam.

President Nixon "is continuing to watch the situation," deputy White House Press Secretary

Gerald L. Warren told newsmen. "I have no additional comments from the White House today."

The President's Special Action Group, headed by National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger, met for the third straight day. Mr. Nixon met with his top advisers and worked in his "hideaway office" next door to the White House.

Mr. Warren declined to discuss what military aid the President would send to South Vietnam in the deteriorating situation in the north.

Mr. Ziegler declined to say whether the United States would provide additional assistance in the new military conditions. But he said American air power, fire power and logistical support "is continuing."

The spokesman told newsmen nothing so far, has changed the U.S. assessment of South Vietnam's ability to throw back the enemy assault with the help of American air and sea power.

At the Pentagon, a spokesman said the North Vietnamese could build up the forces and supplies to mount the present invasion because it was not U.S. policy to attack them.

Mr. Friedman said that the Communist military buildup in North Vietnam was known for years but escaped U.S. attack because the administration did not "conduct a continuous bombing campaign against the North."

The many "protective reaction strikes" U.S. jets made in response to ground fire in North Vietnam, he said, were mainly limited to anti-aircraft sites and some supply areas.

Mr. Friedman said this gave Hanoi "a sort of sanctuary" above the Demilitarized Zone, where they marshaled the tanks, guns and the 308th Infantry Division used in the present offensive southward. He denied that American and South Vietnamese forces were taken by surprise when Communist forces attacked across the DMZ last Friday, using up to 100 tanks.

It had long been known "that there existed the capability on the part of the enemy to attack (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Papal Gardens Open to Public

VATICAN CITY, April 5 (AP)—Pope Paul VI has decided to open the Vatican Gardens to paying visitors. The gardens have been closed to the general public for many centuries.

The first day of the new program will be Friday. Specially trained guides will accompany parties of tourists through the gardens, which were laid out in the 16th century and cover 108 acres.

A ticket will cost 1,000 lire. Visitors must make the tour in groups.

Berrigan Guilty on Total of 4 Counts, Sister McAlister on 3

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 5 (Reuters)—The Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister were each convicted today on three counts in the Harrisburg-Seven conspiracy trial, but the jury was unable to agree on the major charges of a kidnapping and bombing conspiracy.

Father Berrigan and Sister McAlister were convicted on charges of smuggling letters in and out of the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. Father Berrigan had been convicted Sunday on another count of letter smuggling.

Judge R. Dixon Herman discharged the jury after it reported that it could not reach a unanimous decision on charges that Father Berrigan and his six co-defendants had conspired to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, blow up heating tunnels in Washington and raid draft boards.

Judge Herman called a halt to the trial after 60 hours of deliberation by the jury of nine women and three men.

Besides not being able to agree on the kidnapping-bombing plot charges, the jury said it was deadlocked on the charges that the Rev. Berrigan and Sister McAlister had sent threatening letters through the mail.

The letters were said to have outlined a plot to kidnap Mr. Kissinger.

The judge told the jury he recognized that they were "hope-

lessly deadlocked" on the main charges.

A conviction for smuggling a letter in or out of the federal penitentiary, where the priest was imprisoned during the spring and summer of 1970 for destroying draft records, is punishable by a maximum prison term of 10 years.

Sister McAlister thus faces a total term of up to 30 years and Father Berrigan, who has been convicted of four counts in all, faces a possible maximum prison sentence of 40 years.

Despite their convictions on the lesser charges, Father Berrigan and Sister McAlister appeared (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ceremony for Solzhenitsyn

Sweden Still Ready to Present Nobel Award at Its Embassy

STOCKHOLM, April 5 (UPI)—The Swedish government said today it was still prepared to present the Nobel Prize to Russian writer Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn at the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

"The possibility that the Nobel insignia be presented to Alexander Solzhenitsyn through the Swedish Moscow Embassy is naturally still open," Foreign Minister Kristian Wickman said.

But he added that the prize ceremony for the controversial Russian writer must not be "a political demonstration against the host country."

Mr. Wickman issued his statement after Soviet authorities forced the Swedish Academy to cancel plans to present the 1970 Nobel literature award to the 52-year-old novelist at a ceremony

In a private apartment in Moscow April 5.

The Soviet government announced yesterday that Karl Ragnar Gierow, the permanent secretary of the academy, would not be given a visa to go to Moscow. Mr. Gierow was to have presented the Nobel diploma and medal to Mr. Solzhenitsyn at the ceremony, which has been planned in detail by the writer and his friends.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who has been under almost constant attack in the Soviet Union since he was awarded the prize Oct. 8, 1970, had already written and mailed invitations to a group of friends and newsmen.

The Soviet decision to ban the ceremony prompted a number of Swedish newspapers to call on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Sister Elizabeth McAlister

On Last Day of Pass Period

Schuetz Asks East Germans To Continue Easier Controls

BERLIN, April 5 (AP)—West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz appealed to East Germany today to continue to relax its Berlin access controls.

The appeal came on the final day of a wall pass period for West Berliners to visit East Berlin and East Germany.

The East Germans also implemented a greatly eased traffic controls during the same period on transit traffic to and from West Germany.

Mr. Schuetz declared: "The gesture of the German Democratic Republic would be even more impressive if transit traffic could be processed in the next weeks and months, as quickly and without hindrance as in the week at Easter."

Goodwill Gesture

Mr. Schuetz said the Easter pass period, and another at Pentecost, were well understood as a gesture of goodwill. "It is in this sense," Mr. Schuetz emphasized, "that I make my appeal."

Meanwhile, West and East German negotiators started another two-day round today amid signs that they will push for an early conclusion of their talks on a general traffic agreement.

An official announcement yesterday said the intervals between the meetings held by turns in East Berlin and Bonn will be decreased from a fortnight to a week.

Mr. Schuetz spoke at a news conference at which his analysis of the Easter passes, the first since 1965, took a heavy political tone. Mr. Schuetz, a Social Democrat, appealed "to the members of the Bundestag and Bundesrat (upper and lower houses) to at last long give the Moscow and Warsaw treaties their assent."

Foolish Assumption

Mr. Schuetz said it was foolish to assume that the Soviet Union would allow the four-power Berlin agreement of which West Berlin wall passes and eased controls are a part to take effect without ratification.

The mayor refused to give an estimate of how many West Berliners had streamed east, saying figures would be available in a week after the East Germans presented a bill for the visa fees West Germany will pay in a lump sum.

Nor did the mayor mention any incidents during the pass period, although it was rumored that some refugees had taken advantage of eased controls to flee to the West.

Mr. Pompidou said that if French-German relations are the touchstone for the construction of Europe, "the absence of England has continuously weighed on the deliberations of the Six and slowed their forward march. Its entry and that of three other friendly countries have posed and will pose problems."

A New Europe

But, Mr. Pompidou said, the prospect of a new Europe far outweighs such concerns. "It will offer to all its children, to our children together with economic and social progress, pride in a great collective enterprise," he said.

Mr. Pompidou said he did not seek to hide the difficulties that remain and added that "no one in the world watches without some concern the birth of a new economic and political giant 'wanting to cooperate but resolved not to submit.'"

Farm Policy

France itself, Mr. Pompidou reiterated, would hold fast to its agricultural policy. The French government seems to fear that Britain and West Germany might push in the future to open the Common Market to the world's farm imports. In this area, he said, "we still see and we will see the creation of obstacles and pressures."

The referendum question that the French will vote on was also released at the cabinet meeting. It reads, "Do you approve, in the new perspectives opening for Europe, the bill submitted to the French people by the president of the republic, authorizing the ratification of the treaty concerning the membership of Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway in the European communities?"

In Belfast, doctors announced the death in a hospital of Henry Miller, 76, one of the 130 injured when a bomb planted in a car exploded in a crowded street in central Belfast last month.

The death of Mr. Miller, the seventh person to have been killed by the explosion, raised to 259 the number of persons killed in Ulster violence.

In Londonderry, the army said a sniper wounded in the arm a British soldier cruising on a car patrol at Abercorn Road, just outside the Roman Catholic Bogside district.

A bomb planted in a car near a shipyard social club exploded, slightly injuring a British soldier and a woman, the army said.

The shipyard's work force is nearly totally Protestant. The army reported several minor explosions and incidents in the province.

The High Court Justice Charles Beck sentenced two of the guerrillas—both about 16 years old—to 10 years at hard labor. The third—in his 20s—was given 12 years. The court ordered that their names and certain other details

be kept secret.

High Court Justice Charles Beck sentenced two of the guerrillas—both about 16 years old—to 10 years at hard labor. The third—in his 20s—was given 12 years. The court ordered that their names and certain other details

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.

be kept secret.



OVERCROWDED—South Vietnamese soldiers jammed into a hospital, in some cases two to a bed, in Pleiku in the Central Highlands after being wounded in fierce fighting in Kontum Province during the last four days.

Thieu Notes War's Decisive Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

The DMZ in their most southerly appearance to date.

In Saigon, the Associated Press said, American sources reported North Vietnamese batteries returned fire at three Seventh Fleet destroyers shelling Communist troops and tanks trying to breach the northernmost defensive line along the Chia Viet-Dong Ha River. The Seventh Fleet said none of the destroyers was hit.

Meanwhile, pressure appeared to be building in Hue, the capital of Thua Thien, the next province south from Quang Tri. Two fire bases southwest and south-southwest of Hue were shelled, and there were reports of renewed enemy activity in the A Shau Valley to the west of the city.

An American official said that Hue appeared to be calm on the surface, but that he had noted a great undercurrent of anxiety. He added that "quite a few people have already left."

In his 15-minute television address tonight, Mr. Thieu said the objective of the enemy is to seize Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces and establish a capital for the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong.

If the enemy succeeds, Mr. Thieu continued, "they would go on to demand a political solution for the whole of South Vietnam, which would either consist of a coalition government, or territorial concessions to the Communists toward ultimately taking over all our country."

Mr. Thieu said the North Vietnamese also wanted "to cause the failure of the Vietnamization program so as to create political dissension within the United States that would make the government and people of America cease all aid, military as well as economic, to the Republic of Vietnam."

Mr. Thieu visited the northern provinces Monday, and he told the television audience that he had ordered the South Vietnamese generals there to defend Quang Tri and Thua Thien "at any cost."

So far, however, the South Vietnamese troops have elected to retreat rather than fight the attacking North Vietnamese and there have yet to be any pitched battles.

In several instances, extremely heavy shelling by long-range North Vietnamese artillery has been enough to make the South Vietnamese abandon their positions even before enemy riflemen threatened.

Mr. Thieu said he had asked for "maximum" help from the United States in providing air, naval, artillery and logistical support for his troops.

There has been speculation in Saigon's American community that the latest attacks might lead to the renewal of heavy air raids on North Vietnam.

So far, heavy cloud cover and drizzling rain have held down American air action. Two hundred seventeen tactical air strikes were flown in the last 24 hours. Informants said the number of strikes will reach at least 500 a day if the skies clear.

"Right now," an American official in the northern provinces said, "the South Vietnamese troops are praying for good flying weather. A good many of them seem to think American bombers are the only thing that can save them."

Mr. Thieu said he had asked for "maximum" help from the United States in providing air, naval, artillery and logistical support for his troops.

There has been speculation in Saigon's American community that the latest attacks might lead to the renewal of heavy air raids on North Vietnam.

So far, heavy cloud cover and drizzling rain have held down American air action. Two hundred seventeen tactical air strikes were flown in the last 24 hours. Informants said the number of strikes will reach at least 500 a day if the skies clear.

"Right now," an American official in the northern provinces said, "the South Vietnamese troops are praying for good flying weather. A good many of them seem to think American bombers are the only thing that can save them."

Mr. Thieu said he had asked for "maximum" help from the United States in providing air, naval, artillery and logistical support for his troops.

There has been speculation in Saigon's American community that the latest attacks might lead to the renewal of heavy air raids on North Vietnam.

So far, heavy cloud cover and drizzling rain have held down American air action. Two hundred seventeen tactical air strikes were flown in the last 24 hours. Informants said the number of strikes will reach at least 500 a day if the skies clear.

"Right now," an American official in the northern provinces said, "the South Vietnamese troops are praying for good flying weather. A good many of them seem to think American bombers are the only thing that can save them."

Mr. Thieu said he had asked for "maximum" help from the United States in providing air, naval, artillery and logistical support for his troops.

There has been speculation in Saigon's American community that the latest attacks might lead to the renewal of heavy air raids on North Vietnam.

So far, heavy cloud cover and drizzling rain have held down American air action. Two hundred seventeen tactical air strikes were flown in the last 24 hours. Informants said the number of strikes will reach at least 500 a day if the skies clear.

Thieu Notes War's Decisive Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

The DMZ in their most southerly appearance to date.

In Saigon, the Associated Press said, American sources reported North Vietnamese batteries returned fire at three Seventh Fleet destroyers shelling Communist troops and tanks trying to breach the northernmost defensive line along the Chia Viet-Dong Ha River. The Seventh Fleet said none of the destroyers was hit.

Meanwhile, pressure appeared to be building in Hue, the capital of Thua Thien, the next province south from Quang Tri. Two fire bases southwest and south-southwest of Hue were shelled, and there were reports of renewed enemy activity in the A Shau Valley to the west of the city.

An American official said that Hue appeared to be calm on the surface, but that he had noted a great undercurrent of anxiety. He added that "quite a few people have already left."

In his 15-minute television address tonight, Mr. Thieu said the objective of the enemy is to seize Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces and establish a capital for the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong.

If the enemy succeeds, Mr. Thieu continued, "they would go on to demand a political solution for the whole of South Vietnam, which would either consist of a coalition government, or territorial concessions to the Communists toward ultimately taking over all our country."

Mr. Thieu said the North Vietnamese also wanted "to cause the failure of the Vietnamization program so as to create political dissension within the United States that would make the government and people of America cease all aid, military as well as economic, to the Republic of Vietnam."

Mr. Thieu visited the northern provinces Monday, and he told the television audience that he had ordered the South Vietnamese generals there to defend Quang Tri and Thua Thien "at any cost."

So far, however, the South Vietnamese troops have elected to retreat rather than fight the attacking North Vietnamese and there have yet to be any pitched battles.

In several instances, extremely heavy shelling by long-range North Vietnamese artillery has been enough to make the South Vietnamese abandon their positions even before enemy riflemen threatened.

Mr. Thieu said he had asked for "maximum" help from the United States in providing air, naval, artillery and logistical support for his troops.

There has been speculation in Saigon's American community that the latest attacks might lead to the renewal of heavy air raids on North Vietnam.

So far, heavy cloud cover and drizzling rain have held down American air action. Two hundred seventeen tactical air strikes were flown in the last 24 hours. Informants said the number of strikes will reach at least 500 a day if the skies clear.

"Right now," an American official in the northern provinces said, "the South Vietnamese troops are praying for good flying weather. A good many of them seem to think American bombers are the only thing that can save them."

Mr. Thieu said he had asked for "maximum" help from the United States in providing air, naval, artillery and logistical support for his troops.

There has been speculation in Saigon's American community that the latest attacks might lead to the renewal of heavy air raids on North Vietnam.

So far, heavy cloud cover and drizzling rain have held down American air action. Two hundred seventeen tactical air strikes were flown in the last 24 hours. Informants said the number of strikes will reach at least 500 a day if the skies clear.

"Right now," an American official in the northern provinces said, "the South Vietnamese troops are praying for good flying weather. A good many of them seem to think American bombers are the only thing that can save them."

Mr. Thieu said he had asked for "maximum" help from the United States in providing air, naval, artillery and logistical support for his troops.

There has been speculation in Saigon's American community that the latest attacks might lead to the renewal of heavy air raids on North Vietnam.

So far, heavy cloud cover and drizzling rain have held down American air action. Two hundred seventeen tactical air strikes were flown in the last 24 hours. Informants said the number of strikes will reach at least 500 a day if the skies clear.

"Right now," an American official in the northern provinces said, "the South Vietnamese troops are praying for good flying weather. A good many of them seem to think American bombers are the only thing that can save them."

Mr. Thieu said he had asked for "maximum" help from the United States in providing air, naval, artillery and logistical support for his troops.

There has been speculation in Saigon's American community that the latest attacks might lead to the renewal of heavy air raids on North Vietnam.

So far, heavy cloud cover and drizzling rain have held down American air action. Two hundred seventeen tactical air strikes were flown in the last 24 hours. Informants said the number of strikes will reach at least 500 a day if the skies clear.

Nixon Orders More B-52s To Indochina

(Continued from Page 1)

In force across the DMZ," he said, but there was no way for U.S. intelligence to predict Hanoi's intention.

Pressed by reporters for a reason to account for enemy success against superior American and South Vietnamese air power, he said the poor weather in the area hampered air operations and, moreover, between 50,000 and 100,000 refugees were fleeing southward before the invaders, making effective bombing difficult.

Choked With Refugees

State Department spokesmen differed with the magnitude of the Pentagon's estimate of the total refugees from the battle areas, however, though they conceded the figure of 100,000 was a potential refugee exodus. They said that Quang Tri City was "choked with refugees" now, numbering 10,000 with another 10,000 in Hue and some 5,000 others at Da Nang.

Other U. S. officials said they did not want to leave the impression there was any expectation that U. S. troops would be reintroduced into South Vietnam.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey acknowledged that it was impossible to gauge what will be the outcome of the Communist invasion.

Vietnamization in Balance

President Nixon's Vietnamization program of building up South Vietnam's forces to carry on their own defense hangs in the balance.

If South Vietnamese forces crumble before the Communist attacks using classical World War II battle tactics, Mr. Nixon's Vietnamization policy—the public justification for the continuing withdrawal of U.S. troops—will be thrown into sharp question.

In Congress, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott said the U.S. troop pullout program would continue despite the new turn of events.

Meanwhile, three Democratic presidential candidates agreed yesterday that President Nixon would be justified in ordering a new bombing assault on North Vietnam to protect the remaining American forces in the South.

Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and Henry M. Jackson and Gov. George C. Wallace all seemed agreed that the United States should also use its air striking power to protect the South Vietnamese.

U.S. Denies B-52 Loss

WASHINGTON, April 5 (Reuters).—The Defense Department today denied a second claim that North Vietnam had shot down a B-52 bomber operating against Communist forces.

"That is as incorrect as the first report," a spokesman told reporters. "There have been no B-52 losses."

Lord Rank Set Up Science Awards

LONDON, April 5 (UPI).—Lord Rank left \$1 million for annual awards in science similar to the Nobel Prizes, it was announced today.

Str. John Davis, chairman of the organization established by the late film magnate, told a news conference that Rank awards would be aimed at sciences not already covered—human nutrition, agriculture and opto-electronics.

He said that annual awards from two funds, each based on a gift of \$500,000 from the J. Arthur Rank group charity, would be made to encourage research in these fields. The number and size of the annual awards have not yet been determined. Lord Rank died last week at the age of 83.

Albanians Vaccinated

BELGRADE, April 5 (AP).—Radio Tirana announced today that the entire population of Albania between the ages of six months and 60 years—1,850,000 people—have been vaccinated against smallpox in the past week. The vaccination program was ordered after the outbreak of smallpox in neighboring Yugoslavia.

Nixon Orders More B-52s To Indochina

(Continued from Page 1)

In force across the DMZ," he said, but there was no way for U.S. intelligence to predict Hanoi's intention.

Pressed by reporters for a reason to account for enemy success against superior American and South Vietnamese air power, he said the poor weather in the area hampered air operations and, moreover, between 50,000 and 100,000 refugees were fleeing southward before the invaders, making effective bombing difficult.

Choked With Refugees

State Department spokesmen differed with the magnitude of the Pentagon's estimate of the total refugees from the battle areas, however, though they conceded the figure of 100,000 was a potential refugee exodus. They said that Quang Tri City was "choked with refugees" now, numbering 10,000 with another 10,000 in Hue and some 5,000 others at Da Nang.

Other U. S. officials said they did not want to leave the impression there was any expectation that U. S. troops would be reintroduced into South Vietnam.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey acknowledged that it was impossible to gauge what will be the outcome of the Communist invasion.

Vietnamization in Balance

President Nixon's Vietnamization program of building up South Vietnam's forces to carry on their own defense hangs in the balance.

If South Vietnamese forces crumble before the Communist attacks using classical World War II battle tactics, Mr. Nixon's Vietnamization policy—the public justification for the continuing withdrawal of U.S. troops—will be thrown into sharp question.

In Congress, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott said the U.S. troop pullout program would continue despite the new turn of events.

Meanwhile, three Democratic presidential candidates agreed yesterday that President Nixon would be justified in ordering a new bombing assault on North Vietnam to protect the remaining American forces in the South.

Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and Henry M. Jackson and Gov. George C. Wallace all seemed agreed that the United States should also use its air striking power to protect the South Vietnamese.

U.S. Denies B-52 Loss

WASHINGTON, April 5 (Reuters).—The Defense Department today denied a second claim that North Vietnam had shot down a B-52 bomber operating against Communist forces.

"That is as incorrect as the first report," a spokesman told reporters. "There have been no B-52 losses."

Lord Rank Set Up Science Awards

LONDON, April 5 (UPI).—Lord Rank left \$1 million for annual awards in science similar to the Nobel Prizes, it was announced today.

Str. John Davis, chairman of the organization established by the late film magnate, told a news conference that Rank awards would be aimed at sciences not already covered—human nutrition, agriculture and opto-electronics.

He said that annual awards from two funds, each based on a gift of \$500,000 from the J. Arthur Rank group charity, would be made to encourage research in these fields. The number and size of the annual awards have not yet been determined. Lord Rank died last week at the age of 83.

Albanians Vaccinated

BELGRADE, April 5 (AP).—Radio Tirana announced today that the entire population of Albania between the ages of six months and 60 years—1,850,000 people—have been vaccinated against smallpox in the past week. The vaccination program was ordered after the outbreak of smallpox in neighboring Yugoslavia.

Heavy Guns, Tanks, Mobile AA

Hanoi Changes Its Tactics To Conventional Warfare

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, April 5 (NYT)—The North Vietnamese have opened a new and large-scale conventional warfare phase of the Indochina war in their current offensive in northern South Vietnam. They are using heavy artillery, bombardments, tanks and mobile anti-aircraft defenses to push back their adversaries in the fighting south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) that separates the two Vietnams.

The South Vietnamese forces, which have been trained by the Americans in similar conventional tactics, have been caught at a serious disadvantage that points up their dependence on American air power. American planes played a reduced role in the warfare because the North Vietnamese began their attacks during a week of heavy clouds and rain.

Intelligence analysts in Saigon have been struck by the "ambitions" as one of them put it, use of artillery. The more than 10,000 Soviet-made shells and rockets fired from across the DMZ have been credited with forcing the South Vietnamese to decide to abandon the 15 forward positions which for years have been their country's northern defenses rather than wait for North Vietnamese infantry assaults.

The American pilots who have been able to get through the occasionally lifting clouds to strike at North Vietnamese tanks and trucks advancing openly down Quang Tri Province along the main highway toward the city of Dong Ha say there is something else that is new about the current North Vietnamese tactics, namely the use of surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) to defend their troops operating in South Vietnam.

No SAMs South of DMZ

Senior officials here say the North Vietnamese have not brought any SAMs south of the DMZ, but are firing from just above it and inside its northern half at planes across the border.

The North Vietnamese have increased the number of their SAM sites in the southern part of the DMZ by 25 percent in the last year, but the exact number there now is not known, but there are probably about 30 launchers. The missiles have a 21-mile range at 40,000 feet, and thus can hit planes in most of Quang Tri Province from north of the DMZ.

The North Vietnamese use of SAMs is the critical factor in the conventional warfare now taking place below the DMZ and which is expected to spread soon to the Central Highlands and possibly to Tay Ninh and Binh Long Provinces northwest of Saigon. These are the three fronts against which the biggest North Vietnamese main-force units are capable of moving.

Some American advisers in the northern city of Hue have been critical of the defensive mentality of the South Vietnamese forces here shown in the fighting in Quang Tri Province. They chose to pull out from their defense lines, abandon half of Quang Tri Province to the enemy and launch a new and improvised defense line from the cities of Dong Ha and Quang Tri to the coast.

The South Vietnamese also have heavy tanks, but they have no guns north of the defense line to challenge the enemy's tanks. Instead, they have duelled hand and forth from their respective sides of the Cuu Viet River.

There were reports from Quang Tri today that the North Vietnamese had taken advantage of the 10 miles of terrain abandoned to them by the republicans in the enemy's forces to move a few 120-mm pieces behind the DMZ within easy range of Quang Tri City.

Communist attempts to attack through the South Vietnamese line of defense at the Cuu Viet River reportedly have been unsuccessful thus far, although some military sources believe the Republic may have succeeded in moving one or two tanks south.

In the meantime, the North Vietnamese are moving two reinforcements east from the mountainous jungle and have driven Saigon's forces out of the bases in the foothills west of Quang Tri—Fire Base Anne and Fire Base B.

Yesterday and Fire Base B were being bombarded today, and appear to be trying to encircle Quang Tri and cut Highway 19, which links it to Hue.

So far, despite their territorial gains by default, the North Vietnamese have not committed more of the 15,000-to-18,000 men infiltrated into Quang Tri and Hue. Most of the forces are believed to be in the mountains of western Quang Tri Province where they are hard to detect and hit.

Storms Fatal To at Least 85 In Bangladesh

DACCA, April 5 (Reuters).—Storms lashing Bangladesh have killed at least 85 people and injured 4,000 around Dhacca and at Mymensingh, 80 miles farther north, the Bangladesh news agency reported tonight.

Winds of 75 miles an hour and heavy rain have paralyzed life in the capital, disrupted electricity supplies and telephones and destroyed hundreds of thatch and mud houses.

At least 40 people were killed in the Dhacca area in two storms last night, the agency said, with reports of casualties still coming in.

At least 45 people were killed in a cyclone which hit the Mymensingh area Saturday, and unofficial reports put the death toll between 70 and 150.

About 50,000 people were made homeless as some 10,000 huts were washed away.

Kosygin to Visit Iraq Today, Help Open Oil Field

BEIRUT, April 5 (UPI).—Premier Alexei Kosygin will lead a Soviet delegation to Iraq tomorrow to help inaugurate the Soviet-aided North Rumaila oil field, the official Iraqi news agency said today.

The visit—Mr. Kosygin's first to Iraq—was announced amid growing speculation that the Soviet Union will sign a treaty of friendship with Iraq.

Mr. Kosygin will also take part in ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Baath party, which governs Iraq, the agency said.

Under a 1968 agreement, the Soviet Union agreed to lend \$79 million to exploit the North Rumaila field, which Baghdad seized from the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. Repayment to Moscow is in crude oil.

Officials said that at first the field will provide five million tons of oil a year, rising to 40 million tons annually by 1979.

Sheikh Mujib Hails Recognition by U.S.

DACCA, April 5 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh said tonight he was confident that recognition of his country yesterday by the United States would lead to co-operation and understanding between the two.

Sheikh Mujib, in a statement, thanked the American people and press "for their support to our legitimate aspirations during our war of liberation."

U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	14	37	Very c
ANTWERP	14	50	Shower
ARLBERG	14	50	Partly
ATHENS	17	58	Very c
BAGDAHD	18	65	Partly
BELGRADE	20	70	Partly
BERLIN	18	55	Very c
BOMBAY	22	75	Partly
BUDAPEST	20	65	Very c
CASABLANCA	22	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	50	Very c
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	50	Very c
FLORENCE	15	58	Rain
FRANKFURT	9	48	Shower
GENOVA	15	55	Cloudy
HLSINKI	2	38	Overcast
ISTANBUL	15	64	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	15	55	Cloudy
LONDON	11	52	Shower
MADRID	18	61	Cloudy
MILAN	14	51	Cloudy
MOSCOW	2	38	Overcast
MUNICH	9	48	Sunny
NEW YORK	19	65	Cloudy
NICE	2	38	Shower
OSLO	2	38	Shower
PARIS	14	67	Cloudy
PRAGUE	16	61	Overcast
RIGA	16	61	Overcast
SOFIA	23	72	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	38	Rain
TORONTO	19	65	Cloudy
TRIP AVIC	11	70	Rain
VIENNA	14	57	Rain
WARSZAWA	15	54	Rain
WASHINGTON	13	56	Sunny
ZURICH	15	58	Cloudy
(U.S. Canadian)			temperature

Committee to Decide Today

GOP Senators to Seek to Split Kleindienst Vote, ITT Probe

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, announced today that Senate Republicans would try to separate the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general from the Senate's vote on the settlement of a \$100-million lawsuit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. by the Justice Department.

Threats Cited By Detective At Davis Trial

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 5 (AP).

A detective testified at the Angela Davis murder-kidnap conspiracy trial today that one of the kidnapers at the courthouse shooting said, "I'm going to kill somebody's head off."

Inspector Kenneth O. Irving said that Jonathan Jackson, who was armed with a carbine, made the comment as he herded five hostages to a courthouse elevator.

In the shooting that followed, in a van parked outside, Superior Court Judge Harold J. Haley was slain by a shotgun blast.

Jackson, 17, brother of Soledad, James George Jackson, and co-defendant James McClain, and William Christmas, 27, were killed along with Judge Haley.

Mr. Irving said that while he was in the corridor of the Marin County Courthouse he heard McClain tell a news photographer: "Take some pictures of the judge. This'll be the last time you'll see him alive."

Minutes later, as the hostages and their four kidnapers approached the elevator, Mr. Irving testified, "someone yelled back, 'You have until the noon to free the Soledad Brothers.'"

Earlier, witnesses testified that the kidnapers had demanded freedom for the Soledad Brothers, three unrelated black prisoners then charged with murdering a Soledad guard.

Prosecutor Albert Harris Jr. said Assistant District Attorney Gary W. Thomas would follow Mr. Irving to the witness stand.

Mr. Thomas, one of the kidnap hostages, was shot in the spine and permanently paralyzed from the waist down.

U.K., France Get Bids by Channel Tunnel Consortium

PARIS, April 5 (AP)—British and French consortia which hope to build a railway tunnel under the English Channel submitted their proposals to the two governments today, clearing the way for what are expected to be arduous negotiations on financial arrangements.

The two groups, working in close coordination, estimated that work could start next year and that the twin tunnels for the passage of electric trains could be in service in 1990. The cost was estimated at 4.5 billion francs, almost three times the estimated cost when the current series of studies was started in 1960.

Some French economic planning is based on the assumption the tunnel will be in service by 1980. If this timetable is to be met, a number of international agreements must be reached in the next two years.

Among them is an accord which should be signed next month by the governments and the private companies on the financing of the preliminary work which is expected to run well into next year.

Recent studies indicate that the tunnel will be called on to move 4 million passengers, 3.5 million cars or accompanied trucks, and 7 to 8 million tons of merchandise in 1980.

Dance Hall Deaths Case

CAEN, France, April 5 (AP).

A court has ruled that no one would be prosecuted as the result of the collapse of a dance hall floor and the death of 13 persons last May. The mayor of the village committed suicide several days after the tragedy.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel: (03) 33-09-82.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Fellinstraat,

He Says He's 'Home Again'

Enthusiasm Greeted Chaplin at N.Y. Gala

By Tom Shales

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI).—A crowd of more than 2,000 celebrities filled Lincoln Center's Philharmonic Hall last night to watch two 50-year-old movies and honor the man who made and starred in them, Charlie Chaplin.

After the film, and his second standing ovation, Mr. Chaplin spoke to the crowd:

"First, thank you for the wonderful applause and reception," he said. "It's so very gratifying to know I have so many friends."

"I'm home again. It's very difficult for me to speak tonight. I am very glad to be among so many friends."

Mr. Chaplin, who ended a 20-year exile from the United States with this visit, waved and smiled broadly as he entered the hall with his wife, Oona, 48.

Variety of Waves

The crowd leaped to its feet to cheer the 82-year-old film maker who did a variety of waves to those above him in the balcony and below him on the main floor.

He feigned surprise at the enthusiasm of the ovation. He pointed to his wife and, with the crowd's help, coaxed her into standing and receiving still more applause. Then, he kissed her on the cheek.

Photographers crowded the stage of the 2,800-seat hall as Mr. Chaplin took his seat and put on his gold-framed glasses so he could see the movies.

Both films were made in 1921. In the first, "The Idle Class," Mr. Chaplin played a dual role, both his classic tramp and a thoughtful aristocrat. In the second, "The Kid," he's the little fellow again, this time the adoptive father of child star Jackie Coogan.

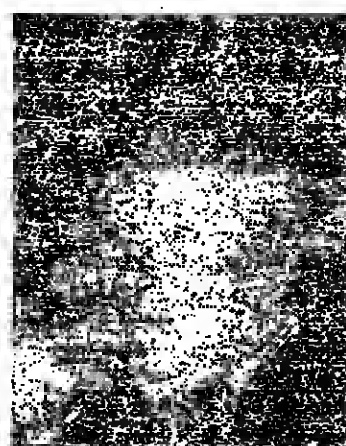
The crowd interrupted both films with loud applause, literally roaring with laughter at the sight of Chaplin's antics. Mr. Chaplin had composed new scores for both films, heard here for the first time.

The audience included a cross section of the political and cultural elite, among them con-

tor Leopold Stokowski, TV personalities Johnny Carson and Dick Cavett, film maker Otto Preminger, authors Gore Vidal and Norman Mailer, and Sen. Jacob Javits, of New York.

Some of Mr. Chaplin's movie-making contemporaries were there, too—actress Lillian Gish, and Mr. Chaplin's third wife and sometime costar, Paulette Goddard.

A huge rectangular banner with a Chaplin portrait and the greeting, "Hello, Charlie," hung outside Philharmonic Hall as guests arrived for the gala, a benefit for the heavily indebted Film Society of Lincoln Center.



AS IT WAS—Bowling-hatted Charlie Chaplin pointing to where he once wore a mustache as he arrived at a welcoming gala in New York.

Alitalia Says Strikes May Force Shutdown

ROME, April 5 (AP).—Virtually grounded by strikes, Alitalia announced today it is considering shutting down entirely until its labor problems are resolved.

The airline gave no date for a shutdown, but said even the reduced service it has been providing over the past four weeks is becoming difficult to carry on.

"We fear that we will not be able to continue operations," said a spokesman for Italy's national airline.

Alitalia ceases all operations, according to a company source. It will be because it believes it cannot properly maintain its fleet of 78 planes.

Commonwealth Parley

LONDON, April 5 (AP).—Top Commonwealth trade officials met today to review their financial prospects after Britain's proposed entry into the European Economic Community. Commonwealth states currently enjoy preferential trade tariffs with Britain. New arrangements will be necessary after Britain's entry.

The hijacker took over a turbo-prop Viscount airliner of the Merpati Nusantara Airlines on its flight from Manado on the island of Celebes. The flight was bound for Djakarta, the spokesman said. Crewmen and passengers were not harmed.

Indonesian Pilot Kills Hijacker

DIJAKARTA, April 5 (UPI).—An Indonesian airline pilot shot and killed a hijacker who forced him to land his plane at Jogjakarta late today, an airline spokesman said.

The hijacker took over a turbo-prop Viscount airliner of the Merpati Nusantara Airlines on its flight from Manado on the island of Celebes. The flight was bound for Djakarta, the spokesman said. Crewmen and passengers were not harmed.

The hijacker took control of the airliner shortly after it made a scheduled stop at Surabaya, Java, and forced it to land at Jogjakarta airport. Airline officials said the hijacker had demanded a ransom.

Ex-Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Is Dead at 63

MIAMI, April 5 (Reuters).—Adam Clayton Powell Jr., 63, once the most powerful black politician in the United States, died in Jackson Memorial Hospital here late last night after a long illness.

Mr. Powell, who had represented Harlem in Congress, underwent a prostate operation last month. He was pastor of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church for 34 years after succeeding his father in 1935.

A Special Embrace

NEW YORK, (NYT).—Mr. Powell played many roles during a lengthy and controversial public career and seemed to play each with his own special embrace.

No matter what the dispute—and there were many—Mr. Powell could be expected, in public, to flash a big toothy smile, puff dramatically on a big cigar and come up with a quip and an insight that had escaped almost everyone else.

Then, with enthusiasm, he would go about presenting the Powell side, which was invariably a spiky blend of his own great intelligence, some truths and, often, items that the opposition would call untruths.

The larger ingredients in his explanation were always inescapable, irreverence and an uncompromising disdain for what he regarded as the hypocrisy of men who did in secret what he never tried to do.

A further and more direct insight into the character of the flamboyant Mr. Powell came in his own summation of his congressional career when he stated: "As a member of Congress, I have done nothing more than any other member and, by the grace of God, I intend to do not one bit less."

The public arrogance that riled whites while endearing him to blacks was by no means a thoughtless display. On the Bahamian island of Bimini he often instructed newsmen in "good, perceptive writing" by whipping out a clipping from a West Coast publication that had described him as being "arrogant, but with style."

"The man had a rare combination of sheer brilliance on the one hand and childlike naivete on the other," one of Mr. Powell's few close associates observed. "If he ever wanted something very badly, he could convince himself that he should have it and con-



POWELL THE PASTOR—Adam Clayton Powell preaching at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem in April, 1965, after he returned to New York to face charges arising from his describing a woman as a graft collector for crooked police in New York.

vince everybody else around him too."

He was at once the leader of the largest church congregation in the nation, a political demagogue, a congressional rebel, a civil-rights leader three decades before the Montgomery bus boycott, a wheeler-dealer, a rabble-rouser, a grandstander, a fugitive, a playboy and a most effective chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, despite a high absentee rate in Congress.

He was at most times "on stage," the street-corner or pulpit orator even when talking to just a few people. The Powell flamboyance was still with him when circumstances chased him to the Bahamian island. That was in late 1965, and he was about to be kicked out of Congress after 23 years' membership. He was a fugitive from New York State and faced rebellions in both his church and his political district.

Asked what advice he had for his supporters, Mr. Powell stood on a darkened Bimini dock, tinkling a glass of whiskey and milk and puffing on a big cigar, and in a voice suited to a vast meeting hall said, "Tell them I said

"Keep the faith, baby. Spread it gently and walk together, children."

Adam Clayton Powell Jr. was born Nov. 29, 1908, in New Haven, Conn. His mother, Mattie Fletcher Powell, and his father, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Sr., soon moved to New York, where the elder Mr. Powell was made pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Adam Jr. frequently slipped out of his father's church meetings to attend sessions of Marcus Garvey's African Nationalist Pioneer Movement.

University Degrees

Young Powell took a bachelor's degree at Colgate University in 1930 and a master's degree at Columbia University the following year.

When he emerged as a leader in his own right, he carried with him the eloquence of his father and the ability of a Marcus Garvey to sway crowds along lines of racial pride.

It was during the Depression that the younger Powell launched his career as a highly individualistic crusader. He led a series of demonstrations in Harlem against major business concerns—department stores, bus lines, the telephone company, Harlem Hospital and others—and forced them to hire Negroes, some for the first time.

Simultaneously Mr. Powell, as business manager and leader of the social and welfare programs at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, directed a soup kitchen and relief operation that fed, clothed and provided fuel for thousands of the Harlem destitute.

A headstrong young man, who enjoyed "the good life" as much as he liked leading a part of Harlem's social revolution, Mr. Powell fell in love with a Cotton Club dancer, Isabel Washington, and threatened to leave the church if his father refused to consent to the marriage.

His father relented and performed the marriage ceremony on March 8, 1933. The marriage lasted 10 years.

No children were born to Mr. Powell and his first wife, but he adopted her son by a previous marriage, Preston.

In her suit for separation, the first Mrs. Powell charged that her husband was "infatuated with a woman nightclub entertainer," a 23-year-old singer and dancer, Hazel Scott.

The popularity of the tall, mustache young man grew rapidly as he joined with white institutions that had seemed invincible to most Negroes, and won.

On N.Y. City Council

A Democrat, he was elected to the City Council in 1941 with the third-highest number of votes ever cast for a candidate in city elections.

He went to Congress in 1945 from Central Harlem, a district of some 300,000 people, about 89 percent of whom were Negroes. The freshman legislator found that racial discrimination barred him from such public facilities as dining rooms, steam baths, showers and barber shops. He made use of each of these facilities with characteristic flair, and insisted that his entire staff follow his lead.

As a new representative, he engaged in several fiery debates with Southern segregationists, sought to end discrimination in the military services and tried through what was "introduced" the Powell amendment—to deny federal funds to any project where discrimination existed.

The fight continued as he grew in seniority. He fought to get Negro newsmen admitted to the Senate and House press galleries, introduced legislation that would outlaw Jim Crow transportation and forced Congress to notice discriminatory practices by groups such as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Rep. Powell also gained reputations both for his high absentee record and for his extraordinary accomplishments as chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor from 1960 to 1967. Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson sent him letters of praise, and the Congressional Record noted that his committee had processed more important legislation than any other major committee.

Rep. Powell played an important role in the development and passage of the 1961 minimum wage bill, the Manpower Development and Training Act, the anti-poverty bill, the Juvenile Delinquency Act, the Vocational Education Act and the National Defense Education Act. The committee, under Rep. Powell, helped pass 48 major pieces of social legislation involving a total outlay of more than \$14 billion.

Asked how he managed this without daily attendance, Rep. Powell once told a reporter, "You don't have to be there if you know which calls to make, which buttons to push, which favors to call in."

The Powell reputation as a playboy, bon vivant and first-nighter grew also. His marriage in 1945 to Miss Scott was called a "storybook" wedding by supporters. They had one son, Adam Clayton Powell 3d (Skipper), now a television news producer.

In 1960 Rep. Powell and Miss Scott were divorced and he married Mrs. Yvette Mariejorie Flores Diago, a member of an immensely wealthy family, who had been divorced. They had one son, Adam Diago Powell (called Adamcito, or Little Adam), born in May, 1962.

It was in March, 1960, during the same year he took over the House committee, that Rep. Powell appeared on a television interview show in New York and triggered the combination of events that were to destroy the effectiveness of the most powerful black elected official to date.

Offhandedly, during a discussion of police corruption in Harlem, he called a 63-year-old Harlem widow, Mrs. Esther James, a "bag woman," or collector of graft for the police.

Mrs. James sued. Rep. Powell ignored the court case and refused, at first, to make either an apology or a settlement.

During an eight-year legal battle Mrs. James was awarded damages that ran as high as \$75,000 but that were reduced on appeal to \$35,787. Rep. Powell consistently refused to pay.

The woman's attorney continued to press the case, and in November, 1968, Rep. Powell was found guilty of criminal contempt, at which time he took a full-time residence in Bimini.

On March 1, 1969, the House voted, 307 to 116, to exclude Rep. Powell from the 90th Congress because of the alleged misuse of public funds and charges that he was in contempt of New York State courts.

During a special election to fill the seat two months later, Rep. Powell—without even coming to Harlem—received 27,900 votes to 4,091 for a reluctant Republican, Mrs. Lucille Pickett Williams, and 427 votes for the Rev. Erwin P. Yearling, a conservative.

The damages to Mrs. James were eventually paid after Rep. Powell embarked on fund-raising ventures. With the debt satisfied, Rep. Powell returned triumphantly to Harlem in March 1968.

In January, 1969, Rep. Powell was seated in the 91st Congress by a vote of 251 to 180 but was fined \$35,000 for the alleged misuse of payroll and travel funds and was stripped of seniority.

Six months later the Supreme Court ruled that the House of Representatives had violated the Constitution in excluding him two years before. A subdued Adam Powell told newsmen, "From now on, America will know the Supreme Court is the place where you can get justice."

Rep. Powell was hospitalized in 1969 with cancer. On his release he met with a number of Harlem political leaders and told the group he was retiring from politics, saying he was too ill to continue.

Mr. Powell retreated again to Bimini. He resigned as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in 1971 and told acquaintances he was going to remain in Bimini with a "new house, new yard, new wife."

—By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Senior Management Consultant

Arthur D. Little, one of the world's largest International Management Consulting firms, seeks an outstanding professional to join the Senior Staff of its Brussels office in a leading role in its expanding corporate development practice on the continent.

The man we seek will have the professional consulting experience to provide leadership in developing our practice and directing client assignments. He will have demonstrated capabilities in assisting clients with corporate strategy, organization planning and related management problems in a wide range of industries. He will be able to work effectively with top levels of management and with multinational teams.

Successful candidates will have had five years consulting experience in Europe with a recognized firm as well as some industry experience. Fluent French and English a requirement, Italian or German would also be valuable. Age 34 to 42 years.

Please submit your curriculum vitae in confidence to the Managing Director



Arthur D. Little
Avenue des Arts 56 - 1040 Brussels

EUROPEAN CONTROLLER

\$30,000

A major American and international corporation with extensive operations in the industrial goods field seeks a controller for its European management team. The location is at its European headquarters in Switzerland.

This is an outstanding opportunity for an exceptionally gifted controller, highly experienced in the most modern planning, accounting and financial analysis, who is capable of working in close cooperation with the general manager insofar as all problems and policy are concerned.

This man must be of Swiss nationality, or holder of a Swiss working permit, 35 to 45 years of age, a University graduate, preferably with an MBA degree from a leading graduate business school. He must be fluent in English, and experience in top control functions with a multimillion dollar American corporation would be most desirable.

His current position, qualifications and earnings must be at a level that would entitle him to command total remuneration of up to \$30,000.

Write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings, and home address and telephone number.

As a leading international firm of management consultants retained by our client to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent after a personal interview.

Box D-3162, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PARIS AIRPORT AUTHORITIES

ENGLISH TEACHER

College or University level, for staff language training, by new teaching methods. Pedagogical experience desired. Send C.V. and photo to:

SERVICE EMPLOI ET FORMATION, Reference MR. 56, 291, Boulevard Raspail, PARIS (14e)

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

PROJECT COORDINATOR MANAGER

American, age 48. Over 25 years of extensive international engineering, management, financial analysis and cost control experience in the petroleum, chemical, petrochemical and offshore industries. Seeks responsible and challenging position. Will relocate or travel.

Box D-3163, Herald Tribune, Paris.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE SYSTEMS CONSULTANT

Specialist in Real-Time, On-Line Executives and Communications, seeks responsible position in Europe. Seven years experience. American, now living in Germany.

Box D-3165, Herald Tribune, Paris.

AMERICAN MARKETING MANAGER

Consumer/Industrial products. Experience in: France, U.K., Germany, Belgium, Spain, Scandinavia, Italy, Billig, French. Fluent German, Spanish, Italian, Russian. Resident Europe. B.B.A. age 45.

Box D-3161, Herald Tribune, Paris.

THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

appears every

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday

To place an advertisement, contact your nearest Herald Tribune advertising representative or Mr. M. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 223-58-90. Telex: 23509.

Obituaries

Hodding Carter, 65, Editor Who Fought Bias in the South

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 5 (NYT).—Hodding Carter, 65, the outspoken publisher and editor who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1959 for his editorial against racial segregation in the South, died last night at his home here.

Mr. Carter had served the Delta Democrat-Times as publisher and editor until the last few years, when he turned over the post of editor to his son, Hodding Carter Jr.

When Hodding Carter was a small boy in Louisiana two incidents left an indelible impression on him. When he was 6 he saw a gang of white youths chasing a Negro boy and several years later he came upon the hanging body of a lynched victim.

As he grew older his life's work took shape—the task of attacking and destroying racism. Over the years his name had become a synonym for the battle to put down racial segregation and other injustices in the South.

Mr. Carter and his wife, the former Betty Weirlein, started a daily newspaper in 1932 in Hammond, La. They lived over their tiny shop and exchanged advertising space for food.

Early in 1938, the Carters moved to Greenville, a community of some 5,000 in the fertile Yazoo-Mississippi delta.

During World War II Mr. Carter joined the Army. He was assigned to Yank and to Stars and Stripes in the Middle East. At his discharge, he was a major in intelligence.

Reuben Barkatt

JERUSALEM, April 5 (UPI).—The speaker of the Israeli Knesset (parliament), Reuben Barkatt, 65, died today.

Mr. Barkatt had been expected to succeed President Zalman

Shazar next year when his five-year term expires.

Mr. Barkatt was born in Lithuania on June 15, 1906. After an education in Paris and Strasbourg, he came to Israel in 1926 and attended the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

He entered politics and public office through the Histadrut, the powerful trade union federation. He was prominent in the international Socialist and trade union movements, and served in 1969-71 as Israel's ambassador to Norway.

He became speaker of the Knesset in 1969.

John Hughes-Hallett
LONDON, April 5 (AP).—Vice-Adm. John Hughes-Hallett, 70, commander of naval forces in the ill-fated commando raid on Dieppe in 1942, died at his home in Sussex today.

He retired from the navy in 1954 after being elected a Conservative member of Parliament. He represented a Croydon district, south of London, in Commons until 1964 and was a junior minister at the Ministry of Shipping from 1961 to 1964.

More than 5,000 soldiers, most of them Canadian, and 500 ships took part in the Dieppe raid, which was regarded as a rehearsal for the invasion of France. The raid went wrong almost from the start and the men were pinned down on the beaches for nine hours by heavy fire from German coastal fortresses; 1,137 men were killed.

Adm. Hughes-Hallett wrote later, "My general impression of the operation from the naval point of view was a feeling of inability to give the troops effective support. A number of mistakes were made, chiefly by myself."

Around the world, we move families, not just furniture.

Call our Allied Van Lines Representative in:

Brussels	18 53 00	Milan	83 38 41
Geneva	32 64 40	Rome	68 64 41
London	953 8480	Zurich	42 55 00

In all other countries, call our European Traffic Coordinator:

Bremen 31 36 44

All calls collect, please.



ALLIED VAN LINES
INTERNATIONAL CORP.

9 Aged Die in Fire

ROSECRANS, Wis., April 5 (AP).—Nine elderly persons, including three women, died last night in a fire in a rural nursing home near here.

—By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

A Child's-Eye View of Europe

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT)—Lella Hadley's attitude towards the world is that it is a grab bag of treasures. And why shouldn't small persons be taken along to partake of the joys? She once went off for 11 months on a sailing schooner through Asian waters and saw nothing inconvenient about having a 6-year-old son as a shipboard companion.

All four Hadley children have crisscrossed Europe with their vivacious mother. Their experiences, discoveries and accumulative know-how are the basis of a rollicking yet well-documented guide book for anybody of any age who wants to stray from the beaten path. Mrs. Hadley's forthcoming "Guide to Traveling with Children" is fun all the way.

The young Hadleys are given their due before unusual, unexpected and downright pleasant things happen when you travel with your children than when you travel alone, says their mother. "They lead you toward all sorts of activities you probably wouldn't consider if they weren't along."

Castles

All the Hadleys are crazy about sleeping in castles. Austria, they found, offers more castles, palaces, and monasteries to stay in than any other country. Castle proprietors treat you and your children as their guests, rather than the order of an astonishingly pleasant house party.

It is almost needless to add that the Hadley children have exquisite manners.

Mrs. Hadley rates Schloss Sighartstein in Neumarkt am Wallersee, 16 miles from Salzburg, as "the most exclusive and beautifully managed of all castle hotels. Surrounded by a most, this baronial mansion, for 500 years, has been the hereditary seat of the Uberschicker. Wonderful collection of 15th-century armor, heraldic trappings. Swimming and fishing on the Wallersee. From Easter to late autumn the drawbridge is open to wel-

come guests no more than 18 at a time for a stay of at least four days. All-inclusive rates around \$20 and up daily."

The family had a great time at Schloss Hainburg in Salsburg where "the gardens are filled with hidden fountains and water-powered mechanical devices just waiting to drench you. Most children adore getting themselves and you wet. Guides will play up to the children and show them all the water tricks performed by statues."

As a child, Mrs. Hadley was taken to Bruges in Belgium and never got over it. "Medieval houseboats, the strange grace of a town made musical by a great chiming bellry, watching women's hands playing their bobbin as if they were harps while making white lace on pillows held on their laps."

Advice

She then adds such memorably important advice as "great sport for children in canal-crisscrossed cities like Bruges is sailing toy-boats on a string (some even practice this from hotel windows two stories up); inexpensive boats can be bought in toyshops."

The Hadley children are very partial to Danish desserts. "Bon-deje med slor (peasant girl with jelly) is made with apples and rye bread crumbs, sprinkled with grated chocolate and covered with clouds of whipped cream. Judged 'very okay' by children also is *Kransekake med flode-skum*, cookie cornucopias filled with whipped cream garnished with jam or fruit. Never pass this up if it appears on the menu."

In Denmark, Mrs. Hadley found the Wild West Vacation Center, "the only camp I know of where they ask your children to bring feathered headresses, Western shirts, and cowboy hats. Ponies for little children, Norwegian ponies for older children, riding horses for teen-agers. If parents feel like joining in, there are two-bed cottages available."

For railway buffs of all ages, Mrs. Hadley suggests Britain's

Bluebell Line, which "runs from nowhere to nowhere, or specifically from Sheffield Park to Horsted Keynes and back again. From stationmaster to fireman, it is staffed entirely by amateur train enthusiasts who travel from all parts of England just for the fun of running this little railway, whose rolling stock consists of four vintage steam engines and a wooden set of turn-of-the-century carriages."

Birds

At a 5-acre park in Clonmell, in Ireland's County Tipperary, 40 varieties of birds of prey are released in free flight three times a day during the summer months. "The director, Ernst C.F. Joehner, will give free lessons in falconry to anyone interested in this sport of kings."

In France, one of Mrs. Hadley's super-specials for children is lunch at Le Grand Airbre at Robinson, a 20-minute ride out of Paris (Sceaux-Robinson station on the Ligne de Sceaux) "in a grove of immense chestnut trees in which chairs and tables are set up in the branches on platforms. There are several platforms in the same tree with room for about four to six on a platform. You climb up by ladders and so do the waiters."

Mrs. Hadley turned her own children into museum-goers by letting them look at art books in advance and then choosing which of the pictures they wanted to see. She also encouraged the "How-Observant-Are-You" game, as long as it is not overdone when it becomes a big bore. Close-your-eye-and-tell-me-how-many-colors-there-are-in-the-stained-glass-window or I'll bet you can't tell me whether that church had a clericist.

"Identifying signs and symbols common in Christian art can turn a stony-eyed little klutz into an enthusiastic art lover within minutes, advises Mrs. Hadley. Handily simple symbols might include the bird in the hands of the Christ Child (the winged soul); a butterfly (the Resurre-

ction); coral (protection against evil); pearls (salvation); a peacock (immortality); the shell (pilgrimage); the cherry (delights of the blessed); the pear (Christ's love for mankind)."

On the Arts Agenda

The world premiere of "The Rothko Chapel," a composition for viola, chorus and percussion by Morton Feldman, will be given April 9 at the Rothko Chapel in Houston. The ecumenical chapel, dedicated last year, contains 14 canvases by the late Mark Rothko. Feldman's work, commissioned by the Menil Foundation of Houston, will be conducted by Maurice Peress, with Karen Phillips as violist and Raymond DeRoche percussionist.

A revival of Wieland Wagner's production of Strauss's "Salome," with Anja Silja in the title part, will open April 13 at the Paris Opera. Others in the cast will be Berthe Monmart, Albert



Lella Hadley in traveling garb.

("Guide to Traveling with Children in Europe," by Lella Hadley. Fielding Publications in association with William Morrow & Co. New York. To be published April 17.)

COPENHAGEN

Carving a Career From Pipes

By Jan Sjöby

COPENHAGEN (IHT)—A girl smoking a pipe isn't likely to cause a single raised eyebrow in this end of the world or anywhere else where the cigarette scare is on.

A girl designing, carving, selling (and smoking) pipes is likely to attract attention though. This is what Anne Julie is doing. Her hand-carved pipes sell around the world in such places as New York, Munich and Tokyo. Each of her pipes is a work of art, commanding prices from \$480 to \$550.

Miss Julie—listed in the municipal register as Mrs. Rasmussen—operates a small factory, a small export office and a small retail shop in the Vestergade, a narrow alley in central Copenhagen. In addition to her custom-made pipes, some 40 a month, her three (male) assistants turn out a line of standard pipes relatively reasonably priced at \$17 and up.

"The most important thing is the tactile sense," Anne Julie explains. "It is considerably more important than the visual. You have to work with the grain of the Corsican briarwood and the



Anne Julie at work.

pipe has to feel just right in the hand before the holes for the tobacco and the smoke are drilled. Then the stem must harmonize with the pipehead. You feel your way through each step of the birth of a pipe."

Anne Julie, 30, born on the tiny island of Laesoe in the middle of the Kattegat, graduated from a Copenhagen school of interior design in 1960. After a few years as an au pair in New York, she married pipemaker Poul Rasmussen, in Copenhagen.

"I wanted to work in the shop with him," Anne Julie recalls, "but he maintained that pipe-making was strictly a man's business. He wouldn't let me into the shop except to watch. I did a lot of watching and I learned a lot of things about the trade."

Mr. Rasmussen died of a heart ailment in 1967.

"The shop was there and I just took over," Miss Julie says. I knew the ropes and I liked the work. I started turning out unique pipes for men—and women—who really enjoy smoking a pipe and fondle it with their hands. The best tobacco in the

world won't taste like the best tobacco in the world if the pipehead doesn't feel just right.

"Do you really," she adds philosophically, "that a great many men are fonder of their pipes than of their wives. The relationship between a good man and a good pipe will normally last a quarter-century. How many marriages remain good that long, without turning at least a little sour?"

Anne Julie's customers include Yul Brynner and Bill Cosby. She designed one of the items, the "golf ball," in the line of pipes recently introduced by the Royal Danish Porcelain Factory and is currently working on pipe designs for the French Chacom company.

Anne Julie's pipes are marked by a small, round, copyrighted, red-and-white spot on the stem.

"Dunhill's have the white spot on the stem to distinguish their pipes from others," she comments. "I picked red-and-white, the Danish national colors."

There are, by recent count, 14 pipemakers in Denmark, a country generally known for its fine pipes, its sophisticated pipe-smoking traditions and its incredible cigarette prices. Anne Julie is the only female member of the guild.

"I will not swear to it," says Anne Julie, "but I may well be the only female pipe carver in the world. At least I haven't heard of another one."

She works like a sculptor with her briarwood. But she refuses to consider herself an artist. "I'm an artisan," says she. "Isn't that good enough?"

Menuhin in Paris

Yehudi Menuhin will be the soloist in a performance of the Beethoven Violin Concerto April 12 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris at a special concert of the Orchestre National under Paul Paray. Also on the program are works by Berlioz, Fauré and Ravel.

The Fiat 130 is a big car with the precise good handling qualities that normally only a small car can offer

Everybody likes big cars—big performance, big comfortable interior, big margins of safety—all the things that only size can provide.

The Fiat 130, in sedan and coupé forms, is the Italian contribution in this category. Where Italian means a tradition of great coachbuilding, styling, and engineering. Plus the fact that "Gran Turismo" is an Italian invention.

All too often, however, comfort, spaciousness and

those special extra features have to be paid for—usually in terms of handling, nimbleness, and driving ease.

Yet these are the very qualities expected of a Fiat. And that includes the Fiat 130. So we designed a big car as easy to drive and as agile as a small one.

A contradiction in terms, you might say. But our designers were able to reconcile them by exceptional attention to the driver's needs, and to those features which influence the feel of the car. The steering, for example. And the suspension—independent all round—with a completely original independent rear suspension system, patented by Fiat, which achieves that rare combination—a quiet, soft ride, and road-holding up to sports car standards.

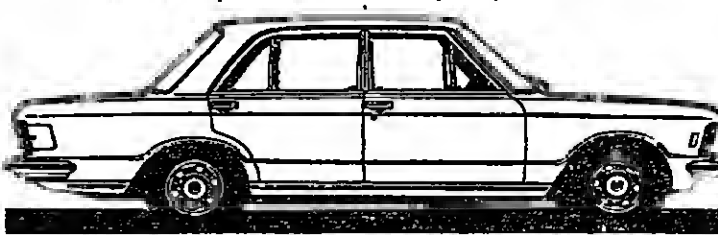
The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

sedan) to prevent wheelspin on slippery surfaces—which can be a problem with cars with the sort of power the 130 has under the hood.

But listing the outstanding features of the 130 is no substitute for trying it yourself on the road. Which is the only way of finding out that in the big car category the Fiat 130 has something special to offer.

Fiat 130—The exclusive car with the worldwide service backing.

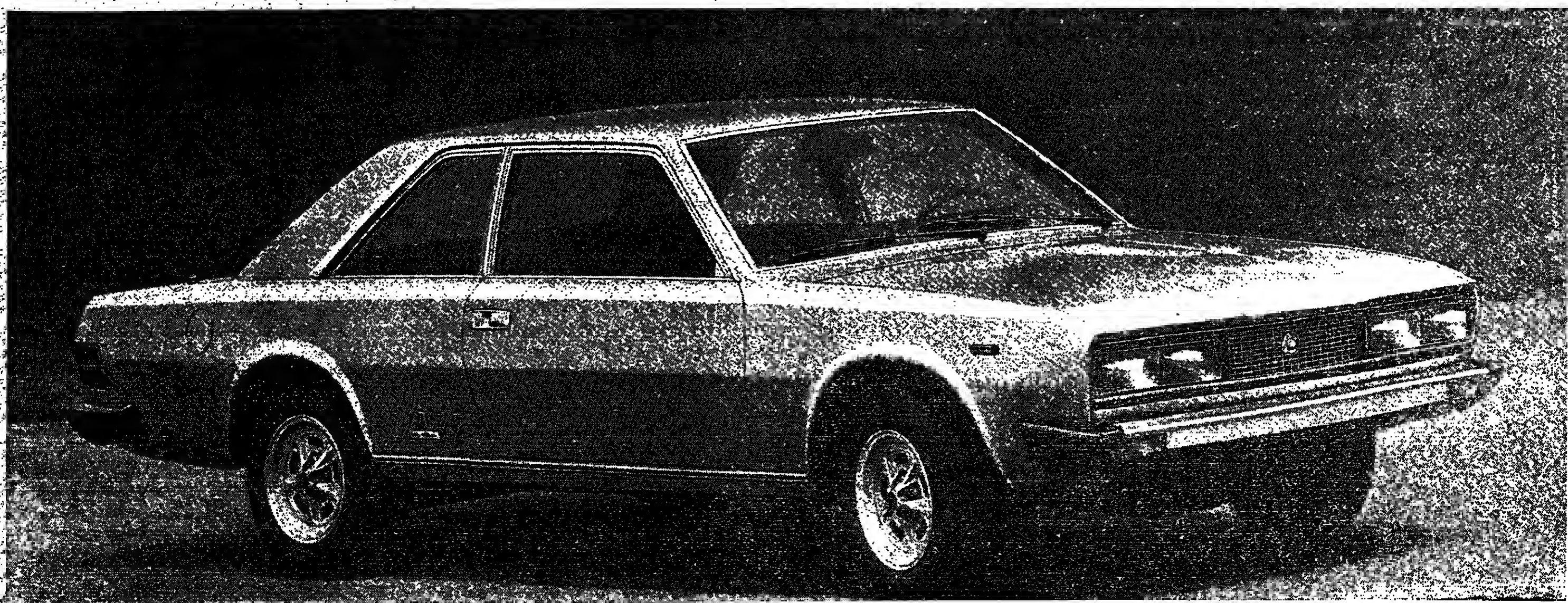
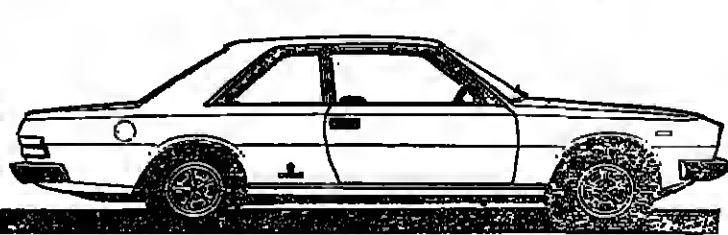
New 130 sedan in improved and more powerful form (from 2,800 to 3,200 c.c.) maximum speed about 190 k.p.h. (about 118 m.p.h.)



V-6 3,235 c.c. engine, 165 b.h.p. (DIN) automatic transmission or 5-speed mechanical gearbox

FIAT 130

New 130 coupé styled by Pininfarina (3,200 c.c.) maximum speed 195 k.p.h. (121 m.p.h.)



The North Vietnamese Offensive

North Vietnam's offensive across the "Demilitarized Zone" confirms two facts. First, it reminds us that Hanoi retains the will and means to fight for power in the South, despite losses which to Americans would be intolerable. Second, it tells us that Saigon remains unprepared to cope alone with such attacks—massive air support from the United States is still required. Mr. Nixon may have "Vietnamized" the ground fighting in South Vietnam. But he has thoroughly "Americanized"—or failed to "de-Americanize"—the air war throughout Indochina. In the fourth year of his administration it turns out that an American combat role remains essential in order to sustain the government in Saigon; This is so regardless of how the current fight is scored. Mr. Nixon is in brief, a double hostage: To Hanoi's determination and to Saigon's frailty. He is hooked—by the military facts, and still more by his own excessive and outdated rhetoric.

Against all imperatives of discretion and common sense, his administration keeps offering rationales designed to justify, if not compel, continued American participation in the war. At a time when it should be conditioning the American people to the fact that the American reach in Vietnam is limited and the American responsibility has been more than amply honored, the administration hauls out language and logic of a kind best employed to gild the nation for another decade of war. Thus officials, all but openly abandoning their past-stated confidence in Saigon, claim there has been a North Vietnamese "invasion" and a "flagrant violation" of the DMZ. Washington is "leaving all options open," spokesmen declare.

The reality is that "all options" are distinctly not open: Is Mr. Nixon contemplating reinforcement of a half-million troops, or a nuclear strike on Hanoi? It is reckless to indicate such to Hanoi, Saigon and the American people alike. What the President ought to be saying is the truth; that few options are open; that—as we have said before

—the United States has done just about all that it could reasonably and fairly be expected to do to carry South Vietnam to the point of self-sufficiency; and that it is possible though far from certain that the particular Vietnamese who may some day end up with the power in Saigon may not be those selected by Washington, though they may have their own reason to want a close or businesslike relationship with Washington all the same. Doubtless some Americans would find this outcome hard to stomach; others would not. To rule out that possibility as a matter of policy, however, is to commit this country to a continuance of the war in Indochina whose end only the administration's stoutest partisans can pretend to foresee.

All of us are too prone to measure the war by its visibility on television or in the headlines, or by the weekly listings of American casualties (mercifully diminished), or by its ebb and flow as a political issue. But meanwhile for the Vietnamese, and for Laotians and Cambodians as well, the war goes on more or less ferociously and we are rapidly losing what capacity we ever had to bring it to an end by force of arms. Nobody could promise that it would not go on, one way or another, or perhaps end badly, even if the United States decided that it had done what it appropriately could; that it could not halt its own air and ground combat participation and offer to bargain troop withdrawal for POW release; that it would offer to Saigon the same option of soliciting external aid which Hanoi reserves for itself; and that the question of power in Saigon had best be left to the Vietnamese themselves. We are not, in short, confronted by a particularly happy or easy choice. But that is the essential nature of a limited war effort, conducted with limited means and for limited ends. And that, in turn, is the hard lesson of Vietnam, which sooner or later the American public is going to have to be encouraged to accept—with or without presidential leadership.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clampdown in Turkey

It will be a cause for deep regret, especially in NATO countries, that Turkey has resorted to government by decree and suspended all political activities. In his letter seeking assent from party leaders, President Cevdet Sunay insisted that democratic and parliamentary principles would remain in force; but if the Grand National Assembly is stripped of all power this cannot be true.

Ever since President Inonu organized the country's first free election in 1950, and handed over power peacefully when his party was surprisingly upset, Turkey has tried harder than any of its neighbors to make democracy work. When the army felt compelled to overthrow the corrupt Menderes regime in 1960, it restored civilian, democratic rule with 17 months, in striking contrast to the subsequent conduct of the colonels in Greece.

In recent years, however, Turkey has been

vulnerable to the same forces of lawlessness, anarchy and the revolutionary left that have afflicted many countries. The military forced the replacement of Premier Demirel by an all-party regime under Nihat Erim a year ago, then insisted on martial law after the so-called "People's Liberation Army" kidnapped and murdered Israel's consul general in Istanbul last May.

Gen. Sunay's new crackdown is a response to the "liberation army's" savage murder last week of three kidnapped foreign technicians—two Britons and a Canadian—during a shootout in which police killed nine of the terrorists. It would be comforting to believe that this further sacrifice of freedom will restore domestic peace in Turkey; but the persistence of terrorism during ten months of martial law and drastic security actions furnish little grounds for hope.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Congress and the CIA

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee conducted hearings last week on a bill requiring the Central Intelligence Agency to provide the appropriate congressional committees with the same intelligence analyses it regularly furnishes the White House. This legislation, introduced last year by Sen. Cooper, ought to be expedited in the interests of strengthening the machinery of foreign policy.

As Congress reasserts its rightful role in the foreign policy process, it is essential that its members be as fully informed as possible. The respective congressional committees are entitled to share the fruits of intelligence-gathering operations for which the American taxpayer is billed up to \$6 billion annually. These fruits include assessments which sometimes sharply challenge executive policies, as the Pentagon Papers revealed.

There is ample precedent for Sen. Cooper's proposal. A former CIA official testified last week that the agency has been furnishing highly classified intelligence on world atomic development to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee for 15 years, with no security breaches. Even now, senior agency

officials provide oral briefings to other committees on request, but only with White House approval. Congress could better discharge its own constitutional responsibilities in the foreign policy field if it had full and direct access to this information.

Beyond the Cooper bill, it is high time Congress revived its languishing effort to establish closer scrutiny of intelligence operations. In a move designed to sidetrack legislation with this aim, the Foreign Relations Committee in 1967 was invited to send three members to the CIA joint briefings held by the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, which are currently responsible for overseeing intelligence activities. But no meetings of this group were called during all of last year—an "oversight" of frightening dimensions.

It is not enough for Congress to know what the CIA is saying. It is also essential that at least key members of the legislative branch, which provides the funds for worldwide intelligence-gathering and other undercover operations, keep informed about what, in general, this secret arm of the U.S. government is doing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 6, 1897

PARIS—The situation in the East has undergone little or no change in the last twenty-four hours. On the Thessalonian frontier, the Greek and Turkish troops are still face to face, but so far neither side has made any aggressive forward movement. Prince Constantine has issued an order to his troops warning them against any rash action, and some sense also seems to prevail in Athens. Nevertheless, the situation is still very serious.

Fifty Years Ago

April 6, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The State Department regards Premier Lloyd George's Russian program, outlined in his House of Commons speech, as not out of line with the American view. Officials of the Department believe that while Britain squirms in the direction of recognition, she demands guarantees and assurances just as does this country. America still wants property held by foreigners to be respected before offering its recognition.



Muskie Is the Big Loser

By Don Oberdorfer

MILWAUKEE.—The voters of Wisconsin have dealt a major blow to the presidential candidacy of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and made the 1972 Democratic race more than ever a wide-open contest with no clear frontrunner.

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, who gained the credibility he has lacked as a potential party nominee, was the big winner in the nation's fourth primary which has further complicated the already confused Democratic race.

The big loser, though he came in fourth, was Muskie. His poor showing here Tuesday night raised grave doubt about his ability to survive primary contests where the voters have so many choices on his right and his left, each with an appeal to special groups and persuasions within the electorate.

Muskie's showing here was even more damaging to him than his fourth place showing in the Florida primary last month. Unlike Florida, Wisconsin is the sort of Northern industrial state which Democratic presidential nominees count on as their base for victory in general elections.

Message Via Wallace

Gov. George Wallace's relatively strong showing here was an impressive display of the power of his protest campaign in a Northern state. Apparently Yankee voters are as willing as Southern voters to "send a message" to Washington that they are fed up with the public policies of the present and recent past. Sen. Hubert Humphrey, while making a strong showing, did not achieve the first place finish which would have given his candidacy a strong launching pad for later primaries. Because Humphrey is from the neighbor state of Minnesota, he was thought to have a natural advantage with Wisconsin voters.

McGovern's impressive win here evidently will bring him most of Wisconsin's delegates as well as the national prominence which his campaign has lacked for the 15 months since his unprecedented early announcement for the presidency in January, 1971. Long ago McGovern placed a strategic bet that Wisconsin would be his "breakthrough" state, raising him to the front rank of the major contenders, and for the moment at least that bet has paid off handsomely while Muskie has been unable to translate wide but relatively shallow voter support into primary victories against a large field of competitors. McGovern and his carefully-constructed organization of the young and disaffected cashed in here on a narrower but much more intense appeal.

McGovern's main hope for the nomination is that the field will narrow to one "establishment" candidate such as Muskie or Humphrey, with McGovern remaining the champion of the forces of change and discontent which seem to be running so strong in the Democratic party today.

The Wisconsin primary had been considered a survival test which was likely to eliminate at least one of two contenders. There was no clear indication Tuesday night that Sen. Henry M. Jackson would accept the judgment of Wisconsin as final and quit the race, but Mayor John Lindsay announced he would enter no more primaries.

'Giant Step'

The candidates themselves saw it this way: McGovern said his victory represented "the first giant step" toward the presidential nomination in July and election in November. "There's a certain amount of hazard in being put in the front-runner position," said McGovern. "I think that after a year of adversity we can stand at least one night of prosperity."

Asked whether he would quit the race, Muskie said: "I don't know the meaning of the word. It will be a long hard road ahead... we will win some and lose some, but we will win the nomination in July."

Wallace called his showing a "great victory" and apologized to his supporters for campaigning only eight days in Wisconsin. He told reporters "he could have won if he had been on the scene longer."

"This makes us a serious candidate as far as the press is concerned," said Wallace. "We ran so much better than they thought with no pre-arranged organization to

speak of. The other candidates are beginning to sound like us. That is the power of the average citizen of our country."

For the first time, Wallace talked of campaigning in West Virginia and said he was "pretty sure" of making a personal campaign in Pennsylvania.

Humphrey said he "didn't do as well in Wisconsin as we had hoped, but did as well as we expected. I'd rather be first, but I'm happy to be a second."

Humphrey said he was looking forward to the Pennsylvania primary April 25. "We'll beat George (McGovern) there," he said. Humphrey attributed Wallace's strong showing to a crossover vote by Republicans, the "Wisconsin shuffle" as Humphrey called it, which will not be permitted in Pennsylvania.

Humphrey said Muskie now faces a "very difficult uphill fight." But he said "each primary state on its own" and added that he expects "other strong efforts" by Muskie. As for Tuesday's outcome, Humphrey said: "No one can predict Wisconsin." Republican National Chairman Bob Dole said of the Wisconsin results that Democrats "must be feeling a growing concern over the future of their party which seems to grow more splintered with each primary."

For Muskie, the former frontrunner, this is now a different kind of candidacy in a different kind of race than the one which began with his formal announcement for the presidency Jan. 4, three months ago Tuesday night. His heavy bet on a series of impressive victories in the early primaries did not pay off. Instead of the momentum which he had hoped to gain, topping all foes and placing him in a nearly unassailable position of strength by late spring or early summer,

his uncertain showings have damaged his reputation as a winner and created questions about his ability to continue until the Democratic National Convention.

Muskie to Continue

Muskie and his closest advisers were saying Tuesday that he can and will continue, although on a less ambitious scale than heretofore. According to Berl Bernhard, the Washington attorney who is Muskie's campaign manager, the paid national staff is being reduced from a high point of about 80 people a month ago to about 60 people. Next week the campaign expects to resume the pay of its full-time staff, which has been serving for several weeks without salary because of lack of funds.

What Muskie will be able to do in the weeks and months ahead will be determined in part by a meeting in Chicago a day after the Wisconsin vote with some 40 to 50 "key supporters" from throughout the nation who have been major contributors to the senator's campaign. In a telegram inviting his financial angels to the meeting, Muskie said they would consider "the primaries to date, our strategy for the future and our financial needs from now until the convention."

For Muskie the next two primaries, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, both April 25, now assume critical importance as tests of his candidacy. In Pennsylvania it will be a head-to-head contest with Humphrey, with Muskie having the advantage of support from Gov. Milton Shapp and a number of other key Democratic leaders. In Massachusetts, the main competition will be Gov. Francis S. Sargent. Muskie said there Tuesday that "McGovern is coming on strong."

The Supermarket War

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Wisconsin primary has dramatized once more the disparity and suicidal tendencies of the Democratic party, but the Republicans are not quite as jubilant as they sound. Rising food prices, the unemployment index, the continued weakness of the dollar, and the latest crisis in Vietnam are all keeping them from getting too cheery.

The Republicans have been out of power for 29 of the last 40 years mainly on the economic issues of depression, unemployment and high prices, and these are not issues Richard Nixon is likely to overlook. He came to Washington for the first time to work in the old Office of Price Administration. In 1946, the Republicans won control of the Congress for the first time in 16 years mainly because the country had "had enough" of food shortages and high prices, and that was when Richard Nixon was first elected to the House.

Dewey's Defeat

Tom Dewey lost the presidential election of 1948 in the Republican Middle West at least partly because the Republican 80th Congress failed to provide enough grain storage bins, and the price of corn fell from \$2.45 a bushel to \$1.75 and wheat from \$2.81 to \$1.97 between January and September. Nixon hasn't forgotten that one either.

On the whole, the American people seem to have accepted the Nixon large package of deficits and even the devaluation of the dollar, and the wage and price controls in good spirit, but a 14 percent rise in the price of meat in the last year is a more tangible political statistic.

With beef up from \$1.01 a pound to \$1.15 in the last year, pork up from 69 cents to 73.2 cents, and bread up from 23.4 cents to 24.3, there is evidence of consumer protest all over the country and even of beef boycotts in some of the major cities in the country.

Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council, told the board of directors of the National Association of Food Chains here the other night that the administration was determined to see that prices came down. He didn't mention the politics of the problem, but he said: "I know one thing for sure—food prices will be coming down over a period of time, one way or another. Far better that that downward trend be voluntary."

The unemployed figure is down from the 6 percent level at the turn of the year; but there are still 5.4 million people out of work, and even if you're seasonally adjusted, being out of work with high food prices is no joke.

Accordingly, despite the political news from Wisconsin, Nixon is now confronted with an awkward dilemma. He wants high farm prices to keep the Republican farmers happy and low food prices to keep the city folk happy, and nobody here has quite figured out how to put the two together.

One reason why Hubert Humphrey is gaining in the Democratic race is that he is more comfortable arguing the economic

Letter From Volgograd

'We Have Everything'

By Robert G. Kaiser

VOLGOGRAD.—When Vladimir Rudin, a 46-year-old Russian steel worker, entertains company, he doesn't pour the vodka fast enough to please Mrs. Rudin. She reminds him that the glasses are empty, he shrugs and grins in embarrassment, and pours another round.

Entertaining is one of the good things in life, according to Mr. and Mrs. Rudin. "People come, sit around the table, sing songs, dance a little, drink a little," Mr. Rudin explains. "Without the drink, it wouldn't be very interesting," he observes with a twinkling eye.

Rudin has been a steelworker doing "hot" work, mostly as a roller, for 29 years. He works in the giant Red October steel mill in Volgograd, the old Stalingrad. His father and grandfather worked in the mill too, and his newly-married 20-year-old daughter started work recently as a lab assistant there. Rudin wouldn't mind if his 11-year-old son also ended up in the factory, though he'd like him to be something more than an ordinary worker—an engineer, perhaps.

'Not a Politician'

When a visiting foreign correspondent asked to meet a Volgograd worker's family, one of the leaders of Rudin's trade union decided he would make a good subject. Rudin couldn't be called typical of the factory workers: He has more experience, receives higher pay and plays more active role in factory life (through the union) than most of his colleagues. But nor is he the trisply turned out, 100 percent party man that is often produced for foreigners. "I'm not a politician," he says. He's also not one of the 30 percent of the factory workers who belong to the Communist party.

If the Rudins live a little better than some of the other families in the Red October neighborhood of Volgograd, their life seems close enough to the norm to be revealing.

Like most Soviet families, the Rudins have two paychecks. He earns about 225 rubles a month (roughly \$265 at the official rate). Mrs. Rudin is a medical assistant in a clinic for small children. Her monthly salary is 80 rubles (about \$95). In terms of purchasing power for consumer goods, the Rudins earn less in a month than an American steelworker earns in a week. If they are suffering as a result, the pain is not evident.

Vladimir Rudin was evacuated from Stalingrad during the war, to work in another factory. When he returned in 1945, after the battle which changed the course of the war, the steel mill and almost all of Stalingrad were destroyed. Those postwar years were hard. "Now," he says, "we have everything."

"Everything" for the Rudins includes a two-room apartment

in a sturdy, 18-year-old building near the factory, which was built by the factory and is inhabited entirely by factory workers' families.

The apartment house is in a neighborhood of dark brown stone structures. The area is planted with trees, but no grass. The walls of the stairwell leading to the Rudins' apartment have been defaced by children. The glass panes of the hall window are missing, and on a recent afternoon snow and cold air blew in.

Neat as a Pin

But inside, the apartment is warm, cheerful and neat as a pin. Parents and four sleep in one room, perhaps 10 by 14 feet. They eat, watch television and entertain guests in the other, somewhat smaller room. The principal piece of furniture is a big table—a Russian fixture. On weekends when the weather is nice the Rudins can go to their "dacha," a small wooden structure just ten minutes from home by streetcar, where they can tend to the vegetable garden which they've been allotted by the town land committee. Mrs. Rudin's home-canned, pickled tomatoes are a specialty of the house.

The Rudin household lacks the appliances that Westerners regard as common. There is only one electric in the kitchen set. The 17-inch television gets a lot of use, Mr. Rudin reports. He is especially pleased when there's a soccer or hockey game on. (Because of his seniority and union responsibilities, Rudin works the day shift, and only on weekdays. He doesn't miss any evening TV shows.)

There is no family car, nor will there be one. "I'm afraid of driving," Mr. Rudin says. That flat is five minutes' walk from the streetcar, which can take them (for 5 cents) a ride into downtown Volgograd or to the palace of culture nearby, where they occasionally go to the movies.

Mrs. Rudin does her shopping on foot in neighborhood stores. Vacations in the Rudin family are taken separately. Mrs. Rudin has trouble with her legs, and in recent years she's been going to a sanatorium near the Black Sea. It costs her 120 rubles for 24 days there, including transportation. Last year Mr. Rudin went on a trade union excursion to Yugoslavia and Hungary, a rare privilege for a worker. How much did it cost? He paused and stammered—he didn't remember. "One hundred and fifty rubles," the man from the union injected, "we paid the rest."

The Rudins also have a small family library. He said he has been reading some Chekhov short stories. He can spin off the titles of Theodore Dreiser's major works, which he has read.

After a couple of hours around the table and several drinks of vodka and friends, Mr. Rudin was willing to talk a little politics. He had already expressed substantial curiosity about how American workers live, why the United States supports Israel, what Americans think of the Vietnam war and other matters.

The Rudins were asked how it felt that morning eight years ago when they woke up to find they weren't ruled by Nikita S. Khrushchev any more. Both laughed for several seconds. "We didn't need him," Mrs. Rudin said, still chuckling. Mr. Rudin apparently agreed.

What he thought when Khrushchev attacked Stalin and his policies? "Under Stalin it was good for us," Mr. Rudin said. "Perhaps Khrushchev was wrong."

"Wrong," Mrs. Rudin repeated, but with unequivocal emphasis.

War With China?

"Do they think that China wants war with the Soviet Union?" "Yes," Mrs. Rudin said, again without doubt in her voice. "My husband agreed with some relatives. They have a big population, but not enough territory, they'd like to expand," he said. But he wasn't interested in the idea of war. "We've lived with here, we've had enough." Perhaps 15 million were killed in the wars of Stalingrad, or more than three times America's total losses in World War II.

By all indications, political conversation is not common around the Rudin table. Good conversation about the children seemed more natural. The Rudins' newly married daughter is one of Mrs. Rudin's principal concerns.

The Rudins are living in another two-room apartment nearby, which they share with Mrs. Rudin's elderly parents. Daughter calls mother every day on the telephone. "I ask her what she's cooking for her husband, and she usually says soup. I tell her it's not enough."

JAN 10 1972

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1972

Page 7

Germans Fine Basic Payments Status 9 Firms for Fixing Prices

Chemical Fiber Makers To Pay 49 Million DM

BERLIN, April 5 (AP)—The West German anti-trust office announced today it has imposed fines totaling 49 million deutsche marks (about \$15.5 million) against nine chemical fiber makers for price-fixing agreements.

The office said the purpose of the price fixing on German, European and international markets was to reduce competition in unprocessed spun rayon, polyamide, textile rayon and acetate fibers. The heaviest fine—21.14 million DM—was assessed against Glanzstoff A.G., a subsidiary of Akzo of the Netherlands. The company was accused of price fixing in spun rayon, polyamide and textile rayon.

Deutsche Rhodaceta AG of Freiburg, subsidiary of Rhodopolene of France, was fined 11.01 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon.

Other large fines were imposed against:

• Farbenfabrik Bayer, 7.5 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon.

• Farbwerke Hoechst, 5.08 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon and polyamide.

• Süddeutsche Chemiefaser, a subsidiary of Hoechst, 1.4 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon.

• Phrix-Werke, a now defunct joint subsidiary of Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik and Dow Chemical Corp., 1.79 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon and textile rayon.

The trust office also imposed fines totaling 410,000 DM against management, board members, sales managers, heads of legal departments and leading employees of the companies involved.

Appeals to Be Filed

A Glanzstoff spokesman said the charges against it unjustified and incorrect, especially in view of the very difficult situation on the international fiber market.

"We can state that we will use all legal means at our disposal to appeal the fines," the spokesman said.

Hoechst said it had already appealed the fines imposed on the company and its personnel "as the company considers the charges unjustified and regrettable."

Other companies, including Bayer, indicated they would appeal the fines.

British Reserves Climb to Record

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Britain's official gold and currency reserves rose for the 18th successive month in March to a record \$27.15 billion (\$7.074 billion), the Treasury reported today.

The March rise was \$22 million.

No overseas debt repayments were announced, but Britain is already up to years in advance on some such repayments.

The Treasury said that currency conversions were made at middle rates, with the pound equal to \$2.8057.

East European Economies Grow Faster Than West

GENEVA, April 5 (AP)—The economies of Eastern Europe expanded at a faster rate than Western Europe last year without encountering such Western problems as price inflation and unemployment, the 1972 annual report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) says.

The UN agency did not try to compare the relative standards of living in each area. The agency's report did say, however, that Eastern Europe is likely to again do better this year in combating the "somewhat incommensurable economic objectives of a high rate of growth, price stability and full employment."

For Eastern Europe as a whole, gross output increased last year by about 6.3 percent at constant prices and should do the same this year, the report said. Output in the Soviet Union, which has by far the largest economy in the group, increased 6 percent last year, though agricultural production failed to meet planners' objectives.

In comparison, Western Europe's collective output increased only 3 percent last year at constant prices. A 3.7 percent increase projected for this year should be regarded as "somewhat optimistic unless more expansionary measures are taken," the report said.

Changes in consumer prices were "insignificant" in most Eastern European countries last year, the report said, with Hungary's consumer-price index recording the biggest gain, about 2 percent. Consumer-price indices in 13 Western European countries rose by an average 6.4 percent last year and by a broader measurement, the Gross National Product deflator, 7.2 percent, the report said.

million) in February. This compares with a revised surplus of 947 million DM in January and a surplus of 272 million DM in the year-ago month.

So far this year, the basic balance, which comprises the current balance—trade, tourism and "invisibles"—and long-term capital transactions, showed a provisional surplus of 3.199 billion DM against a 2.116 billion DM deficit in the year-ago period.

Trade Surplus Widens

The bank noted there was a trade surplus of 1.76 billion DM in February, up from 1.07 billion in January and 941 million DM in the year-ago month. It noted that on a seasonally-adjusted basis, the trade surplus so far this year totaled 17 billion DM, unchanged from the 1971 figure.

Overall, the current account showed a provisional surplus of 400 million DM in February against a deficit of 156 million and 96 million DM in the previous month and February 1971, respectively.

The current account was in surplus to the tune of 244 million DM over the first two months of this year against a deficit of 384 million DM in the 1971 period.

Long-Term Capital Exports

German imports of long-term capital exceeded exports by a provisional 1.852 billion DM in February compared with net imports of 1.102 billion DM in the previous month and 368 million DM in February last year.

For the first two months of this year, net long-term capital imports rose to 2.555 billion DM from 168 million DM a year ago.

The Bundesbank said that the increase in long-term capital imports mainly reflected the acquisition of German securities by foreigners.

On the short-term capital account, exports exceeded imports by 673 million DM in February against net exports of 3.961 billion DM in January and net imports of 483 million DM in February last year.

Net short-term capital exports totaled 4.633 billion DM in the first two months of the year against 2.895 billion DM last year.

The overall balance of payments showed a preliminary February surplus of 1.802 billion DM, down from a revised January surplus of 2.068 billion DM and from a surplus of 2.894 billion DM a year ago.

The preliminary two-month overall balance was 3.96 billion DM in surplus, down from a 4.54-billion surplus in 1971.

Goodrich Quits Footwear Business

B.F. Goodrich Co. is going out of the footwear business and is planning to sell the assets of that division. A spokesman said the action will not adversely affect 1972 earnings. Goodrich manufactures a broad line of canvas sneakers, sandals and other casual footwear, golf and tennis shoes and deck shoes. The company also sells rubber overboots, boots and other bad weather footwear and work wear. Much of the waterproof footwear has been manufactured by other companies to Goodrich specifications.

Celanease States It Is Sound

Celanease Corp., which recently wiped out 1971 earnings with an unexpected \$82.2 million special charge, has circulated an internal memorandum assuring its top managers that the company's financial health is sound. The memo, from president John Brooks, is a rejoinder to Wall Street conjecture that without a hefty profit in earnings or additional financing, the big fibers, plastics and chemicals concern might have difficulty financing growth while maintaining dividend and debt repayment schedules over the next few years. A potential investor, looking for fast profit based on 1972's first and second quarter earnings, "probably would not be interested in the company at this time," Mr. Brooks conceded in the memo. "On the other hand," he said, "we would be surprised if continuing improvement in earnings did not develop during the next 12 to 18 months." First-quarter earnings may possibly be 10 to 15 percent lower than the previous year's, he said, noting that second quarter results may also fall short of the year-ago levels. "We feel confident that the down-

turn in earnings is temporary and has bottomed out. The net effect of all this would be to postpone to approximately mid-year the substantial increase in the rate of Celanease earnings that had been expected in early 1972," he said. Mr. Brooks said the \$82.2 million writedown of the entire investment in Columbia Cellulose resulted in a \$22.7 million net loss for 1971 although operating earnings rose 13 percent to \$59.5 million.

Procter & Gamble in Japanese Pact

Procter & Gamble and Nippon Sunhome of Japan have agreed to set up a joint venture to make and sell toilet soap and detergents, using the U.S. firm's techniques. Japanese government permission for the project will be sought shortly. The Unilever group has already obtained approval from the government to set up a firm to produce soap and detergents in Japan. The U.S. firm also announced that it has acquired a controlling interest in Societa Generale del Caffè di Milano, which produces and sells coffee in the Italian market, for an undisclosed amount.

Chase Sees Lower First-Quarter Net

First-quarter earnings of Chase Manhattan Corp. will not be as good as last year's results, chairman David Rockefeller told the annual meeting. He did not specify the amount of the decline. In the year-ago quarter, the one-bank holding company had a 36 percent increase over the 1970 period. However, Mr. Rockefeller said, for the year as a whole "we expect to improve on last year's performance. We are confident that over the next nine months our comparative performance will pick up."

According to Confidential U.S. Studies

Inflation Rate Seen Exceeding Nixon's Goal

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Confidential government studies indicate that present Price Commission policies will fail to meet the administration's goal of cutting the rise in living costs to a 2 to 3 percent annual rate by the end of this year, it was learned.

Instead, independent analyses by the Price Commission, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and others found commission policies leading to an annual inflation rate of 3 1/2 to 4 percent.

In February, the last month for which figures are available, consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 6 percent.

The results of the government studies, combined with the February rate of inflation, sparked an intensive review of present price control policies by the Price Commission staff and other government experts.

Price Commission chairman

C. Jackson Grayson Jr. disclosed that outside consultants had been brought in to aid in this review but he said it "would be premature to judge" now whether any major revisions are necessary.

The government studies are regarded as a more serious sign of problems in the price control effort than the high rate of consumer price increases reported for February—which was due mainly to a 20 percent annual rate of increase in food prices. Many foods are exempt from or are only partially controlled by the restraint program. Other products showed a much more modest rate of inflation.

The new studies indicate, however, that the prices of these other goods and services, including the ones on which the commission has focused its controls, will start to show higher gains soon.

Intensive Analysis Proposed

The upshot is that even if food prices stop rising so fast—as many economists expect them to do—a high rate of inflation is likely to continue.

Tentative proposals for change being advanced within the commission staff, it is understood, include lightening their administrative load to permit more intensive analysis of company requests for price increases.

Some staff members and some

Amex Plans to Stiffen Rules, Upgrade Listing Standards

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT)—The American Stock Exchange announced plans yesterday for a substantial increase in requirements for corporations to obtain listings for their shares.

As a result, corporations will have to be larger, with more assets and greater earnings, to be admitted for trading on the nation's second-largest stock exchange.

The new requirements will involve a simultaneous upgrading of the guidelines for continued listing. However, the delisting criteria are more flexible than the listing standards, partly because companies that encounter financial setbacks generally have an opportunity to regain their health.

No Wholesale Delisting

An Amex spokesman said that some companies were under review to determine whether they met the guidelines for continued listing, but he noted that there would be no wholesale delisting movement as a result of the new guidelines.

A listing on a major stock exchange is valuable to a company and its shareholders because it provides greater public exposure and, sometimes, a more continuous trading market. The alternative is to trade in the over-the-counter market.

The proposed standards will make it more difficult for a corporation to move from the over-the-counter market to the Amex and will tend to differentiate further between listed and unlisted concerns.

New Requirements

Companies will be required to have net tangible assets of at least \$4 million, up from \$3 million and \$400,000 in net earnings in their most recent fiscal year, up from \$300,000. Pretax profits will have to be at least \$750,000, up from \$500,000.

The number of shares publicly held will have to be at least 400,000, of which 150,000 must be in lots of 100 to 500 shares. The gross requirement calls for 300,000 shares to be in public hands.

The new required number of shareholders will be 1,200 included.

Dow at '71-'72 High With an 11.14 Gain

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange swung sharply higher today in heavy trading and charged decisively through the critical 950-barrier in the Dow Jones industrial average.

The Dow ran ahead throughout the session and closed at 954.55, up 11.14, in its biggest surge in nearly two months. The closing level was the highest since May 19, 1969, when it finished at 959.02.

Trading volume totaled 23.96 million shares, up sharply from 18.11 million yesterday and the most since March 1, when 23.67 million were traded. The heavy turnover added authority to the upswing in prices.

Scarcely a Hesitation

The 950-level in the Dow had been cited by technical analysts as a major area of resistance. The Dow's ability to race through it with scarcely a hesitation was interpreted as a sign of technical strength.

On the fundamental side, a quarterly survey released by the University of Michigan indicated that consumers' attitudes about the economy in recent months had improved markedly and that many feel now is the time to make major purchases.

The reluctance of consumers to express confidence in the nation's economy by reducing their savings and stepping up their purchasing has been a key factor in the slow response of the economy to the government's fiscal prodding.

The session's two most active issues were bank stocks. First National City climbed 1 1/8 to

54 7/8 and Chase Manhattan edged up 3/8 to 58 1/4.

Airline stocks again dotted the active list, with Pan Am rising 3/8 to 15 3/4, Braniff climbing 1/8 to 19 1/4 and Eastern moving up 1/8 to 23.

Corning Glass, which jumped more than 1 1/2 yesterday in response to a bright earnings report, climbed another 8 1/4 to 235 3/4 today.

Gulf & Western Industries' warrants shot up 1 7/8 to 15 1/4 and the common stock climbed 2 7/8 to 42 7/8. Both issues were actively traded, partly in response to continuing speculation about the off-office success of the newly released film, "The Godfather," produced by its subsidiary.

The American Stock Exchange index rose .15 to 23.15.

Tokheim jumped 6 to 48 1/2. It gained 3 3/4 yesterday following a report on the growing popularity of self-service gasoline stations.

Tokheim, which makes gasoline pumps, predicted a \$100 million market for self-service equipment over the next 10 years.

Imperial Oil was the most active Amex issue today, falling 1/2 to 33. Banister Continental fell 1 to 25 1/8.

Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate rose 1 1/2 to 34 1/4 after no trading since last Thursday. The company said today it received \$1.8 million from the development agency of the Chilean government, which has acquired all of Anglo-Lautaro's Chilean assets.

Recreation jumped 4 1/4 to 42 3/4. The company said that in view of its current cash position management will ask the board of directors to consider a stock or cash dividend or both.

Among the active issues, Tyco Laboratories rose 2 5/8 to 20 7/8 and Teleprompter fell 1 to 24 5/8.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index gained 1.57 to 330.29. Of the 2,975 NASDAQ issues traded today, 1,055 rose, 490 fell and 1,450 were unchanged.

On the bond market prices improved in late afternoon dealings attributed largely to professional short covering. Government intermediates about doubled their earlier gains and corporates eased about half their morning losses to close generally down 1/8.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing price for the dollar on the major international exchange.

April 5, 1972	Today	Previous
Stiz. (38 per ct.)	2.6123	2.6123
Bols. fr. (A.)	43.705-735	43.66-78
Bols. fr. (B.)	43.97-985	43.97-99
Deutsche mark	3.17	3.17
French franc	6.5590-70	6.5590-70
Swiss franc	20.95-97.25	20.95-97.25
Fr. fr. (A.)	4.57-575	4.565-57
Fr. fr. (B.)	5.035-042	5.0325-45
Guilder	3.1805-95	3.180-200
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	561.68-562.15	562
Peso	64.535-54	64.515-55
Schilling	23.08-10	23.08-11
Sw. krona	4.7817-27	4.7750-80
Swiss franc	2.8460-30	2.8470-90
Yen	305.05	304.97

(A)—Free. (B)—Commercial.

COMISION EJECUTIVA HIDROELECTRICA DEL RIO LEMPA (CEL)

EL SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA

NOTICE OF BID

BID No. 385

The Comisión Ejecutiva Hidroeléctrica del Río Lempa will receive bids from qualified firms wishing to participate in Bid No. 385 which provides for the construction of the diversion tunnel and connected facilities for the Cerro Grande Project.

This project will be built on the Río Lempa some 40 kilometers NE of the city of San Salvador.

The construction of the river diversion facilities will include the following features:

1. Improving and/or construction of an access road 5 to 12 kilometers in length.
2. Excavation totaling approximately 2,000,000 cubic meters, diameter and approximately 175 meters in length.
3. Intake structure.
4. Open cut excavation for the intake structure and a tailrace channel approximately 150 meters in length.

All work covered by this contract will be performed between late 1972 and early 1974.

A general construction contract will follow that will include:

1. A rockfill-earthfill dam containing approximately 8,500,000 cubic meters of material.
2. Excavation totaling approximately 2,000,000 cubic meters.
3. A powerhouse with capacity at 4 units, with 2 units of 99,500 KW each installed.
4. A gated spillway.

To be pre-qualified, the contractor must be from a member country of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or Switzerland and shall have had experience in similar type of work.

Requests for pre-qualification shall include information concerning the following:

1. Experience in constructing similar type of work.
 2. Statement of financial resources.
 3. Description of organization and equipment.
 4. Banking references.
 5. Other information that will permit the CEL to judge the capability of the Contractor.
- Pre-qualification information shall be sent to Hoxar Engineering Company, 156 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.
- The Contractor Documents will be ready for delivery to the pre-qualified bidders by April 14, 1972. The bid opening will be carried out on July 4, 1972, at 4:00 p.m. in the office of the CEL, La Calle Poniente No. 550, Entre 15a y 17a Avenida Norte, Government Center, in the city of San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America.

Japan Seeks Ways to Curb Record Rise in Its Exports

TOKYO, April 5 (Reuters)—Urgent measures to curb a record rise in Japan's exports, particularly to Western Europe, are being studied by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry here, a spokesman said today.

The continued fast increase in exports was inviting anger from critics overseas, so that "the sooner something was done to restrain them, the better," the spokesman added.

Industry sources said export activity was the main reason for the rise in Japan's external reserves in recent months, which has created fears that the yen might be floated or revalued again and thus retard domestic recovery.

The spokesman said plans being discussed within the ministry included the following:

- Steps to provide "strong guidance" to persuade industries to increase export prices.
- Measures to influence industries to apply self-restraints on exports to certain regions, when these continued to increase even after prices were raised.
- Measures to strengthen the

enforcement of export-import trading laws on qualitative and price controls.

Japan's exports in fiscal 1971, which ended last month, amounted to a record \$26.57 billion, an increase of 25.2 percent over the previous year, according to bank certifications of export declarations.

TV Sales Off In U.S., Japan Turns to Europe

TOKYO, April 5 (AP)—Most television producers in Japan are currently experiencing a decline in demand from the U.S., and indications point to increasing interest in exports to Europe as a result.

Problems in the U.S. market stem from a combination of higher Japanese export prices and lower retail quotes for U.S.-made televisions, especially color models, industry sources report.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economic daily, reported today that post-revaluation exports of color televisions to the U.S. are running 20 to 30 percent below the level prevailing before the yen was revalued last December.

Figures released yesterday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry showed that combined shipments of Japanese televisions and tape recorders to Europe in March were 63.3 percent above a year earlier.

Gold Reserves Rise

\$34 Billion in Japan

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Japan's official gold reserves increased during February by an unexplained \$34 million to a total of \$77.3 billion. The increase was reported without explanation in the official statistics published by the International Monetary Fund.

"I can assure you," one source said, "that there were no violations of the 1968 agreement" in which major nations had agreed to refrain from adding to their official gold reserves through purchases of the metal in the private market.

We are pleased to announce that

Mr. Henry J. DUVEEN
has joined our Brussels office

GOGGESHALL & HICKS, INC.

1 Liberty Street
New York, N.Y. 10005

15, Rue Blanche
1050 Brussels,
Tel.: 37 31 67,
Telex: 21887.

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM:

**INFLATION-6%
INCOME-5%
CAPITAL LOSS-1%**

We can help you now by doubling your income! Mexican banks guarantee 9%, 10% and more on short term contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a 40 year record without any depositor losing principal or interest. Decades of hard currency, free exchange and sober fiscal policy make Mexico a haven for investors troubled by rising inflation.

Our advisory firm, founded in 1952, can guide you to higher yields. For information contact:

CARL D. ROSS, PRESIDENT, INVERSIONES ALBA, S.A. DEPT. H-4
REFORMA 336, MEXICO 6, D.F. CABLE: ALBATROSS. TEL: 533-64-15

Up to
\$220,000
insured in one name, with one statement

6%
GUARANTEED
\$5,000 or more, 2-5 year term

We offer savings insurance to \$220,000 in one account name and ownership, with insurance provided by a permanent agency of the United States Government. This extra protection is available in one transaction through The Eleven Insured Savings and Loan Associations that are subsidiaries of billion-dollar Financial Federation.

Interest on our Guaranteed 6% Certificate account is compounded daily, paid quarterly, and may be either credited or mailed with your quarterly Consolidated Earnings Statement.

For full information please write Edward L. Johnson, President of Financial Federation, at the address below.

11 EDWARD L. JOHNSON
FOR ELEVEN INSURED
SAVINGS AND LOAN
ASSOCIATIONS
615 S. FLOWER AT WILSHIRE BLVD.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017
U.S.A. TELEPHONE: (213) 624-1901

The eleven savings and loan associations are all members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
274 44% ABN 1.10 136 54 136 54	151 12% AMBAC 50 94 151 151 151	77 54% AmRsh 50 52 77 52 77 52
275 44% ACN 1.10 136 54 136 54	152 12% AMBAC 50 94 152 152 152	78 54% AmRsh 50 52 78 52 78 52
276 44% ACN 1.10 136 54 136 54	153 12% AMBAC 50 94 153 153 153	79 54% AmRsh 50 52 79 52 79 52
277 44% ACN 1.10 136 54 136 54	154 12% AMBAC 50 94 154 154 154	80 54% AmRsh 50 52 80 52 80 52
278 44% ACN 1.10 136 54 136 54	155 12% AMBAC 50 94 155 155 155	81 54% AmRsh 50 52 81 52 81 52
279 44% ACN 1.10 136 54 136 54	156 12% AMBAC 50 94 156 156 156	82 54% AmRsh 50 52 82 52 82 52
280 44% ACN 1.10 136 54 136 54	157 12% AMBAC 50 94 157 157 157	83 54% AmRsh 50 52 83 52 83 52
281 44% ACN 1.10 136 54 136 54	158 12% AMBAC 50 94 158 158 158	84 54% AmRsh 50 52 84 52 84 52
282 44% ACN 1.10 136 54 136 54	159 12% AMBAC 50 94 159 159 159	85 54% AmRsh 50 52 85 52 85 52
283 44% ACN 1.10 136 54 136 54	160 12% AMBAC 50 94 160 160 160	86 54% AmRsh 50 52 86 52 86 52

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
314 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	315 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	316 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22
317 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	318 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	319 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22
320 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	321 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	322 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22
323 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	324 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	325 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22
326 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	327 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	328 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22
329 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	330 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	331 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22
332 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	333 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	334 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22
335 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	336 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	337 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22
338 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	339 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22	340 27% Conoco 1.00 22 22 22 22

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

\$40,000,000

Mexico

(United Mexican States)

8 1/2% External Sinking Fund Bonds Due March 15, 1987

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Deutsche Bank

Lloyds & Botsa International Bank

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Andresens Bank A/S

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Bache & Co.

Baer Securities Corporation

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Banca Privata Finanziaria

Banca Provinciale Lombarda

Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais

Bank of America

Bank Mees & Hope NV

Bankers Trust International

Bankhaus L. D. Herstatt KGaA

Banque Ameribas

Banque Blyth

Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.

Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Generale du Luxembourg, S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine

Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Lambert S.C.S.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.

Banque Rothschild

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines

Banque de l'Union Europeenne

Banque de l'Union Parisienne

Banque Worms

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Borgens Privatbank

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank

Gunnar Behn & Co. A/S

Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.

Cazenove & Co.

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Continental Bank S.A.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Credit Commercial de France

 Credit Industriel et Commercial |

Credit Suisse (Bahamas)

Credito Italiano

Den Danske Landmandsbank

Richard Dans & Co.

The Deltec Banking Corporation

Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank

Dewaay, Cortvriendt International S.A.

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

The Dominion Securities Corporation

Dresdner Bank

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Edilcentro S.p.A.

Euramerica International

FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.

Fellesbanken A/S

Fidi-Milano S.p.A. Finanziaria Italiana di Investimenti

Finacor

Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers

Antony Gibbs & Sons

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hambros Bank

Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas)

R. Henriques Jr.

Hill Samuel & Co.

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Kitcat & Aitken

Kjohenhavn Handelsbank

Kleinwort, Benson

Kredietbank N.V.

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

Kwait Investment Company S.A.K.

Lazard Freres & Cie

Lazard Freres & Co.

Lehman Brothers

Lepercq, de Neufize & Co.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

London Multinational Bank (Underwriters)

Manufacturers Hanover

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Model, Roland & Co., Inc.

Samuel Montagu & Co.

Morgan & Cie International S.A.

Morgan Grenfell & Co.

New York Hanseatic Corporation

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Den norske Creditbank

Orion Bank

Paribas Corporation

Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout Securities S.A.

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson

Privatbanken i Kjobenhavn

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons

SAIFI Securities International

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.

Joseph Sebag & Co.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Smith, Barney & Co.

Societa Cislipina Impieghi Mobiliari S.p.A.

Societa Finanziaria Assicurativa

Societa Generale di Banque S.A.

Soditic International S.A.

SoGen International Corporation

Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)

Swiss Italian Banking Corporation

Tradinvest (International) Company Ltd.

C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt

Ultratun International Corporation

Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)

Vereinsbank in Hamburg

S. G. Warburg & Co.

Westendische Landesbank

White, Weld & Co.

Yamaichi Securities Company

of New York, Inc.

April 6, 1972

Handwritten signature and notes at the bottom left of the page.

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices)

[illegible]

Personen...	1.37	Alusuisse...	1.37
...	1.00	A. Boveri...	1.00
...	1.25	Ciba-Geigy...	1.25

5:G4...	5.23	Cr.Suisse....	3.23
.....	7.23	Fischer.....	1.23

[illegible]

20 APR 1964

GS ADD UP
LANA HILTON MADRID C
HIONABLE PARK LANE. P
TRAVEL AGENT, AN Y HILTON HOTEL, C

—1972— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and				
High	Low	Div.	in \$	Sls.	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Sls.	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Sls.
100s. First High Low Last Chgs					100s. First High Low Last Chgs					100s. First High Low Last Chgs				
only	207	207	207	207	only	207	207	207	only	207	207	207	207	only

[illegible][illegible]

20	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th		
15	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
21	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th							
27	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th													
28	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th														

[illegible][illegible]

7 1/8	Franklin	.60	12	36%	36%	36%	36%	29 1/2	25%	Louisv Ind	1	9	29	29	25%	29	17 1/2	9 1/4	Ranchrs Ex	6	15%	15%	15%	15%+	to
27 1/8	FranksNu	.40	12	36%	36%	36%	36%	6%	3	LSA Int	1st	3	6%	6%	6%	6%	23 1/2	13%	Ranger Can	40	19%	20%	19%	-19%	to
16 1/8	Frontz MI	.45	10	17%	15	17%	15 + 1/4	10	7%	LTV Aero	.50	16	0 1/4	0 1/4	5%	8 1/4			Ranchman IL	25	17	20%	17	20%	to

[illegible]

Q 760 Started 1981 10 1974 1976 1978 1979 1979 T 78 4372 27 MICROMOVE 30 4773 3776 3776 3776 + 40

THE FINEST HOTELS IN EUROPE.

OF MADRID SOCIAL LIFE. **CAVALIERI HILTON ROME** IN ITS OWN PRIVATE HILLTOP ESTATE.

HILTON IN THE SHADOW OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.

ON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.



WOOD GUNDY LIMITED

and its subsidiaries

Summary of Consolidated Financial Position

December 31, 1971

(with comparative figures at December 31, 1970).

	1971	1970
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 943,934	\$ 2,145,174
Securities owned at market value plus accrued interest thereon —		
Maturing within six months	358,707,995	276,346,434
Maturing from six months to one year	28,325,386	16,732,287
Other	25,446,815	14,211,935
	412,480,196	307,290,658
Due from brokers and dealers	22,971,593	14,486,517
Due from clients	98,778,603	87,950,692
Other accounts receivable	752,038	811,581
Total current assets	535,926,562	392,664,820
Furnishings and leasehold improvements at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization	1,702,599	1,617,264
Stock exchange seats, at cost, and sundry assets	1,266,366	872,910
	<u>\$538,695,526</u>	<u>\$395,174,794</u>

Liabilities and Capital in the Business

Current liabilities:		
Call loans and accrued interest thereon	\$267,159,223	\$263,153,138
Securities sold but not yet purchased at market value plus accrued interest thereon —		
Maturing within six months	8,520,290	236,568
Other	8,509,232	5,259,587
	17,029,542	5,496,253
Payable to brokers and dealers	15,587,127	17,642,879
Payable to clients	217,083,589	90,626,871
Income taxes and accounts payable	5,390,715	4,136,539
Total current liabilities	\$22,280,206	\$81,055,660
Capital in the business:		
Subordinated loans	1,000,000	1,000,000
Debentures subordinated by shareholders and shareholders' equity		
	15,645,320	13,119,114
	18,645,320	14,118,114
	<u>\$538,695,526</u>	<u>\$395,174,794</u>

Summary of Consolidated Income and Retained Earnings

for the year ended December 31, 1971

(with comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 1970)

	1971	1970
Gross revenue from operations (including dividend and interest income		
1971 — \$12,044,867; 1970 — \$12,159,730)	\$ 38,560,795	\$ 31,908,834
Deduct:		
General and administrative expenses	19,224,868	15,684,307
Interest expense	11,236,491	11,898,305
Depreciation	305,684	364,679
	30,827,041	27,944,291
Income before taxes and extraordinary items	7,733,754	3,964,543
Income taxes	3,824,417	2,143,124
Income for year before extraordinary items	3,899,337	1,821,419
Extraordinary gain (loss)	623,391	(200,342)
Net Income for the year	4,522,728	1,621,077
Retained earnings, beginning of year	8,016,045	5,601,721
	10,538,773	7,222,798
Deduct cash and stock dividends paid	1,592,088	1,206,753
Retained earnings, end of year	<u>\$ 8,946,680</u>	<u>\$ 8,016,045</u>

Auditors' Report

Wood Gundy Limited:

As auditors of Wood Gundy Limited and its subsidiaries, we made our normal examination of the company's detailed consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 1971, and reported thereon without qualification to the shareholders on February 9, 1972.

In our opinion the above summaries of consolidated financial position and consolidated income and retained earnings fairly summarize the information contained in the detailed consolidated financial statements upon which we have reported.

Toronto, Canada,
February 9, 1972.

CLARKSON, GORDON & CO.
Chartered Accountants

A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS ADD UP TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN EUROPE.

 **ATHENS HILTON** ROOMS WITH A VIEW OF THE ACROPOLIS. **CASTELLANA HILTON MADRID** CENTER OF MADRID SOCIAL LIFE. **CAVALIERI HILTON ROME** IN ITS OWN PRIVATE HILLTOP ESTATE. 
LONDON HILTON IN FASHIONABLE PARK LANE. **PARIS HILTON** IN THE SHADOW OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.

TEN OTHER FINE HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTELS IN EUROPE. FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL, OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012, IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33, IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888, IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.

هتلز من الامل

**RIP
KIRBY**



By Alan Truscott

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 ♠	2 ♣	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

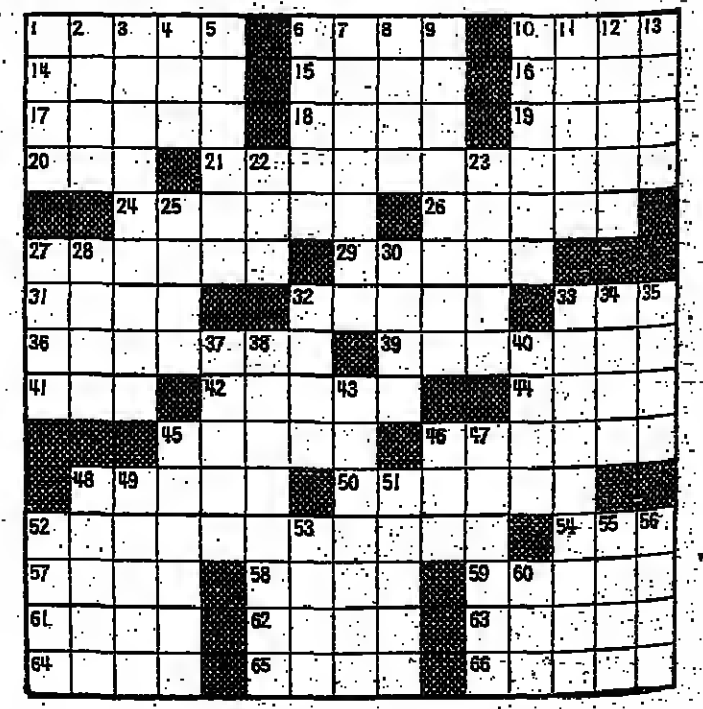
Jeff K.

HEY! CAN'T YA KISS AN' MAKE UP AFTER DINNER?

Yesterday's Jumble: SHEAF GAMUT APPEAR EMPLOY
Answer: These could be maps in current use - AMPS

Peter Sourian is the author of several novels. The most recent one is titled "The Gate."
© New York Times.

64					65						66								
----	--	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Owners Again Reject Pact

Baseball Stays on Bench

By Leonard Koppett

CHICAGO, April 5 (UPI)—Despite some sentiment to make some sort of counter-offer, baseball's club owners voted last night to stick by their "no new offer" position and urged the players to end their strike while negotiations continued.

Negotiations that preceded the strike consisted of various proposals by the players to increase their pension, and an original offer by the owners to pay the added premium cost of the medical plan but "not one cent" for pensions.

John Gaherin, the negotiator

for the owners, read a statement at the end of the five-hour meeting that said the owners were "convinced that the 17 percent increase in pension payments sought by the players is unreasonable."

The players say that the increase can be financed from surplus funds accumulated by the pension plan in recent years, without any new contribution by the owners.

No Third Party

The owners also remained opposed to turning the controversy over to a "prominent" impartial arbitrator, as suggested by the players, saying that they couldn't

"abdicate their responsibility" to keep the pension fund strong. The players said that using the surplus fund would not weaken the fund.

"But only about \$200,000 was involved then, and since then the fund has been restructured," said Gaherin. "Now they are asking for \$1 million from the surplus and that makes it different."

The owners were opposed, Gaherin said, to the 17 percent increase regardless of where the money came from.

In answer to questions, however, he did not rule out a smaller increase.

"That's to be bargained across the table," broke in Dick Meyer, who represents the St. Louis Cardinals and is on the negotiating committee.

Gusie Busch, the Cardinals owner who sat behind Gaherin during the announcement, led the fight against yielding in any way or making an offer to the players. Charlie Finley of Oakland and Ewing Kauffman of Kansas City were also among the hard-liners.

Owners Split

Mike Burke of the New York Yankees and Bob Short of the Texas Rangers were among those in favor of making some sort of offer. In all, about 10 of the 24 teams felt that way. To adopt any action, a majority of 13 is needed but it must include at least five members of each league.

"The clubs call upon the players to rejoin their clubs so the season may begin as soon as practicable," Gaherin's formal statement ended.

A professional negotiator on the management side of labor contracts involving baseball and the New York Times reported before he was hired by baseball four years ago, Gaherin said he would call Marvin Miller, the players' representative, this morning to resume negotiations.

He was asked what the negotiations consisted of, since the owners had not made any counter-proposals since their original offer.

"We can always listen," he said, "until we hear something we can agree to."

He was asked if, in his experience, strikers had ever agreed to return to work without some sort of agreeable counter-proposal in front of them.

"Not in anything I've been involved in personally," he said, "but there have been such cases." Bill Bartholomew of Atlanta was one of those who thought it was "realistic" to ask the players to come back while negotiations were resumed. "It might not be in the steel industry, but with professional people I think it's realistic," he said.

Belgrade States Fischer's Match Still Off Board

BELGRADE, April 5 (AP)—The new representative of top American chess challenger Bobby Fischer will arrive here next week in an attempt to renegotiate the organization of the world title match between Fischer and the Soviet Union.

But the Yugoslav organizers warned today that the representative, Paul Marshall, would be wasting his time as "no new negotiations will be considered."

Marshall will bring news that Fischer is now ready to play Spassky in both Belgrade and Reykjavik in the period originally agreed upon, the International Chess Federation informed the Yugoslav organizers today in a telegram.

Fischer earlier said he would not play in either of the two cities after the organizers rejected his request for a share in possible profits from the match in excess of the \$138,000 originally agreed upon.

NBA Playoffs

Tuesday's Games
Baltimore 104, New York 103 (Clark 23, Unseld 19; Monroe 20, Frazier 21). Atlanta 112, Boston 110 (Maravich 28, Sledge 22; Owens 21). Los Angeles 108, Chicago 97 (Goodrich 27, West, McMillan 27; Ray 28, Walton 21).

Milwaukee 106, Golden State 99 (O'Driscoll 21; Perry 17; Barnett 22, Thurmond 22).

Baltimore 104, New York 103 (Clark 23, Unseld 19; Monroe 20, Frazier 21).

Atlanta 112, Boston 110 (Maravich 28, Sledge 22; Owens 21). Los Angeles 108, Chicago 97 (Goodrich 27, West, McMillan 27; Ray 28, Walton 21).

Milwaukee 106, Golden State 99 (O'Driscoll 21; Perry 17; Barnett 22, Thurmond 22).

Baltimore 104, New York 103 (Clark 23, Unseld 19; Monroe 20, Frazier 21).

Atlanta 112, Boston 110 (Maravich 28, Sledge 22; Owens 21). Los Angeles 108, Chicago 97 (Goodrich 27, West, McMillan 27; Ray 28, Walton 21).

Milwaukee 106, Golden State 99 (O'Driscoll 21; Perry 17; Barnett 22, Thurmond 22).

Baltimore 104, New York 103 (Clark 23, Unseld 19; Monroe 20, Frazier 21).

Atlanta 112, Boston 110 (Maravich 28, Sledge 22; Owens 21). Los Angeles 108, Chicago 97 (Goodrich 27, West, McMillan 27; Ray 28, Walton 21).

Milwaukee 106, Golden State 99 (O'Driscoll 21; Perry 17; Barnett 22, Thurmond 22).

Baltimore 104, New York 103 (Clark 23, Unseld 19; Monroe 20, Frazier 21).

Atlanta 112, Boston 110 (Maravich 28, Sledge 22; Owens 21). Los Angeles 108, Chicago 97 (Goodrich 27, West, McMillan 27; Ray 28, Walton 21).



ABOVE IT ALL—Milwaukee's Kareem Abdul-Jabbar is too tall for Golden State's defenders as he passes off in National Basketball Association playoff game.

West's 2d-Half Show Gives Lakers Sweep

CHICAGO, April 5 (UPI)—Jerry West, scoreless in the opening half, scored 23 points and had six assists in the second half last night to spark a Los Angeles Lakers rally for a 108-97 victory over the Chicago Bulls to sweep their National Basketball Association playoff series in four straight games.

The victory gave the Lakers a spot against the winner of the Milwaukee Bucks-Golden State Warriors playoff series for the championship of the NBA's Western Conference.

The Bulls, though playing without first-string center Tom Boerwinkle and with forwards Bob Love and Chet Walker handicapped by injuries, got off to a 28-12 lead in the first quarter. They lead 50-46 at the half.

But West brought the Lakers back in the first five minutes of the third period and thereafter the Bulls couldn't come closer than two points. West netted nine points in the third period and 14 in the fourth.

Hawks 112, Celtics 110
ATLANTA, April 5 (UPI)—Pete Maravich scored 36 points and Walt Bellamy played a strong defensive game last night to give the Atlanta Hawks a 112-110 victory over the Boston Celtics to even their playoff at two games each.

Bellamy, who scored 18 points, repeatedly blocked shots and tipped away passes by the Celtics, while clogging up the middle, John Havlicek, who had been averaging 35 points a game in the series, managed only 14 points.

Maravich, hitting on jump shots and driving layups, collected 10 baskets and 16 foul shots. His drives put four of the Celtics in foul trouble and Havlicek fouled out in the last period.

The Hawks, who trailed by two points at the half, 54-52, pulled ahead at the start of the third period when Boston went four minutes without a field goal. Atlanta didn't trail after that, although the score was tied several times.

Bullets 104, Knicks 103

BALTIMORE, April 5 (UPI)—The Baltimore Bullets came back to life last night and topped the New York Knicks in a bruising game at Civic Center, 104-103, to take the lead in their NBA playoff, two games to one. The Bullets had won from the Knicks at Civic Center, but none was closer or more fiercely fought.

The Bullets, rebounding from a 22-point trouncing on Sunday in New York, were led by Arnie Clark, who scored 25 points and passed off for nine assists.

Earl Monroe, playing 41 minutes as a starting guard, led the

Bullets 104, Knicks 103

BALTIMORE, April 5 (UPI)—The Baltimore Bullets came back to life last night and topped the New York Knicks in a bruising game at Civic Center, 104-103, to take the lead in their NBA playoff, two games to one.

The Bullets, rebounding from a 22-point trouncing on Sunday in New York, were led by Arnie Clark, who scored 25 points and passed off for nine assists.

Earl Monroe, playing 41 minutes as a starting guard, led the

Bullets 104, Knicks 103

BALTIMORE, April 5 (UPI)—The Baltimore Bullets came back to life last night and topped the New York Knicks in a bruising game at Civic Center, 104-103, to take the lead in their NBA playoff, two games to one.

The Bullets, rebounding from a 22-point trouncing on Sunday in New York, were led by Arnie Clark, who scored 25 points and passed off for nine assists.

Earl Monroe, playing 41 minutes as a starting guard, led the

Bullets 104, Knicks 103

BALTIMORE, April 5 (UPI)—The Baltimore Bullets came back to life last night and topped the New York Knicks in a bruising game at Civic Center, 104-103, to take the lead in their NBA playoff, two games to one.

The Bullets, rebounding from a 22-point trouncing on Sunday in New York, were led by Arnie Clark, who scored 25 points and passed off for nine assists.

Earl Monroe, playing 41 minutes as a starting guard, led the

Ajax Tops Benfica In Cup Dutch Take 1-0 Semi-Final Lead

AMSTERDAM, April 5 (Reuters)—Defending champion Ajax of Amsterdam beat Benfica of Lisbon, 1-0, tonight in their first semi-final match in the European Cupwinners' Cup. But the Dutch still appear to be in a dangerous situation as the second game in the Cup—decided on total goals—will be played in Lisbon.

Ajax, seeking to reach the final for the third time in four years, was never able to show its usual attacking flair against the cunning Portuguese as ace striker Johann Cruyff was continuously checked.

Ajax finally scored in the 64th minute as Jacques Swart, 23, headed in a free kick by Piet Kester.

European Cup winners in 1961 and 1962 and convincing quarter-final winners over former champions Feyenoord of Rotterdam, Benfica could clinch overall victory in the return match on April 19.

Bayern, Rangers Tie

MUNICH, April 5 (UPI)—Bayern of Munich and Glasgow Rangers, two old rivals in European soccer competition, played a 1-1 tie tonight in their semi-final first-leg match for the European Cupwinners' Cup.

The result gave Rangers a clear advantage to reach the finals as they play the return match at home April 19.

Munich had one costly lapse. With his side holding a 1-0 lead three minutes into the second half, Bayern's defender, Zobel, headed a Colin Stein drive into his own net for the equalizer.

Munich fullback Paul Breitner scored in the 21st minute when he raced nearly the length of the field, did a neat double pass with striker Gerd Mueller and then rammed home the go-ahead goal.

Wolverhampton Ties

BUDAPEST, April 5 (AP)—England's Wolverhampton Wanderers tonight held Budapest's Ferencvaros to a 2-2 tie here in a first-leg match of the semi-finals in the UEFA Cup.

Tottenham Wins

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Steve Perryman blasted home two goals to give Tottenham a 2-1 victory in a semi-final first-leg game of the UEFA Cup against AC Milan here tonight.

Celtic 0, Internazionale 0

MILAN, April 5 (AP)—Internazionale of Milan and Celtic of Glasgow played to a 0-0 tie tonight in a European Cup soccer tournament semi-final match.

Dynamo Ties

BERLIN, April 5 (UPI)—Dynamo of Berlin and Dynamo of Moscow each scored in the second half tonight and played to a 1-1 draw in their first leg semi-final soccer match for the European Cup.

Erving Scores 53 as Squires Take 3-0 Lead in ABA Series

MIAMI, April 5 (UPI)—Julius Erving scored 53 points to equal an American Basketball Association playoff record as he paced the Squires to a 118-113 victory over the Hawks in a 3-0 playoff lead.

Erving hit on 21 of 28 shots from within the two-point zone and made his only three-point attempt. He connected on eight of nine free throws, led the team in rebounding with 14 and assisted with six. Virginia needs one more victory to wrap up the best-of-seven-game series.

Ronald Taylor had 22 points for Virginia and Jim Bakula 12. Mack Calvin had 27 for the Floridians.

Nets Take 2-0 Lead

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5 (UPI)—The New York Nets flattened the Kentucky Colonels, 106-90, with their one-two punch of Rick Barry and John Roche last night and moved into a 2-0 lead in their ABA playoffs series.

New York's defense shackled the Colonels with 34 points in the first half, a record low for the ABA playoffs, while Barry and Roche went on a 38-point opening-half spree for a 52-34 lead. Barry finished with 35 points and Roche 31 as the Eastern Division champion Colonels were held to their lowest total of the campaign.

Pacers 122, Rockets 120

DENVER, April 5 (UPI)—Guards Roger Brown and Freddie Lewis combined for nine of 10

ABA Playoffs

Tuesday's Games
New York 105, Kentucky 90 (Barry 35, Roche 31; Isell 22, Gilmore 18). Indiana 125, Denver 120 (Brown 30, Lewis 21; Simpson 23, Robison 20). Virginia 113, Florida 113 (Erving 53, Taylor 22; Calvin 27, Raymond 18).

CFL Signs Pair

WINNIPEG, April 5 (AP)—The Winnipeg Blue Bombers of the Canadian Football League have announced the signing of two running backs, Ed Williams of the University of West Virginia and Olan Thompson of West Texas State.



GOLF SUBJECT—Arnold Palmer is shown at the end of a swing in sculpture by Harold Castor, who works in New York. Castor said that he found that Palmer's club never finished in the same place after a swing. "Jack Nicklaus would have been easier in that respect," he said.

Nicklaus Talks Par: Masters Is Easy, Hard

By Lincoln A. Werden

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 5 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus, the favorite, said yesterday the Masters, which starts tomorrow, was "tougher to win than most pro tournaments and in some ways it is easier."

But George Archer, who won the Greater Greensboro (N.C.) Open last Sunday and the 1969 Masters, disagreed.

"No tournament is harder to win than any other," said Archer. "It isn't any harder to win the Masters than the Hartford Open. Nicklaus is the favorite, but if he isn't putting or playing well, he won't win. You have to get the breaks to win any tournament."

Nicklaus is going after his fourth Masters, and the grand slam: The Masters, the United States Open, the British Open and the Professional Golfers' Association championship. It is the prestige of the Masters which makes it tough, Nicklaus said.

Charles Coody agreed with Nicklaus' appraisal of the event's difficulties.

"It's what's in your mind," said Coody, last year's winner. "It's not the money, but the fact that it is a major championship, and that makes it harder for you to win."

Small Fields
Nicklaus said the usually small field was the reason the tournament could be easier to win than most tour events, which embrace 144 contestants. This year it is expected that there will be 90 Masters starters; 77 were in last year's field.

Billy Casper, the 1970 winner, said the new regulation making all tournament winners eligible to play "should make it harder to win this year's Masters."

Gary Player, the 1961 winner, said that "new" sand in the bunkers should add to the playing difficulty. He said he lost a ball in a bunker at the 16th hole during practice yesterday. Arnold Palmer, four-time Masters winner, said there was more grass on the fairways than at any time he could recall.

Lee Trevino is back after a two-year absence ("I thought the course was too hilly, but I've changed my mind and my game") and said he hoped for warm weather.

Clothing Problem
"I can't play with too many clothes on," he said, "and I couldn't play without any clothes, could I? Of course, I want to win to add the Masters to my United States, British and Canadian Open titles."

Except for Money, Playoffs In Hockey Have Old Look

By Robert Facht

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP)—Eight teams set out tonight in search of the Stanley Cup, but only four have a realistic chance to cash the \$15,000 checks that mark the National Hockey League's departure from the Dark Ages.

Two of the big four clash in New York, where the Rangers host Montreal. Chicago, another challenger, is at home to Pittsburgh, while the favored Boston Bruins entertain Toronto. St. Louis will be at Minnesota in a series which will produce the Bruins' next victim.

Repeat performances in the best-of-seven Stanley Cup playoffs are scheduled tomorrow and then the teams change sites for games Saturday and Sunday. By that time, the Bruins and Black Hawks should be semifinalists.

Long Season

Boston appears to have smooth sailing into the finals, while Chicago must face the Montreal New York winner in the semifinals. That gives the Bruins a big edge over what figures to be a weary opponent by the time the finals start about May 1.

A \$15,000 check can make a tired man perform heroic deeds, however, and that's the principal reason the NHL decided on its first big-league playoff.

Last year, each Montreal player picked up \$7,500 for winning the Stanley Cup. The runner-up Black

Hawks earned \$6,000 apiece, and more than one player voiced the opinion that the \$15,000 difference wasn't worth the heated struggle of mid-May. "I just wish the thing would end," one weary Black Hawk noted—off the record, of course—long before the seventh game.

This year, the runner-up receives \$7,500, half the playoff that the winner receives. The difference now is worth the struggle. Players on losing semifinal teams receive \$3,750 each, and the losing quarterfinalists receive \$1,500.

Rangers Hurling
The Rangers held a 3-1 regular-season edge over Montreal with two ties, but the absence of 46-goal scorer Jean Ratelle with a cracked ankle and the superb physical condition of Rod Gilbert—strained neck muscle—and Brad Park—strained right knee—make the Rangers' task a difficult one.

The Bruins enjoyed a 4-1-1 margin over the Leafs this season and the Black Hawks took five of six—the other was tied—while outscoring Pittsburgh, 27-11.

The Minnesota-St. Louis series is likely to be a long one. The North Stars, who ousted the Blues in the quarterfinals last year and won four of six this season, enjoy a goalkeeping edge with their Abbott and Costello pair of Cesare Maniago and Gump Worsley.

Game Called Because Of Some Hard Heads

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI)—Every published opinion of the baseball strike includes a statement that the owners have been "contributing" \$6,450,000 annually to the players' benefit plan and have offered to increase their "contribution" to \$5,940,000. Nobody ever questions this terminology or asks where the money comes from and who owns it. But it's time somebody did.

The money comes from revenue produced by the ball players with minimal assistance from the business office. To be sure, they receive salaries and partial expenses while producing it. Club presidents get salaries and expenses, too. So do general managers and vice-presidents and personnel directors and the commissioner and the league president and John J. Gaherin, who carries messages between the owners and the players.

The money paid into the pension fund is a donation inspired by the spontaneous generosity of the owners in exactly the same sense that the Mets' rent in Shea Stadium is a gift to the city and what the Yankees spend for bats is largely to Hillerich & Bradsby, Inc.

Lack of Communications

On the subject of terminology, we have Charley Finley's statement that the players "don't contribute one red cent to their own pension plan." This is one of those half-truths, or quarter-truths or seven-eighths truths that abound in the language of the Oakland Athletics' proprietor. For 20 years up to 1967, the players paid a share of their earnings into the pension fund, which now contains millions collected directly from them.

We are told that the players have the most generous pension plan in America and are greedily grasping for more. The truth is, money is not the issue in this strike. In the contract discussions, the players have told the owners: "We favor a four-year agreement (same length as the contract for network television, the source of the revenue) and we think a one-year deal makes no sense at all. You want a one-year deal. So be it."

"Point two," the players have said, "you have agreed to an increase of \$400,000 and say you won't make it a penny more. Very well, we'll accept that and fund the surplus already in the fund to offset the increase in the cost of living."

In Advance

"Finally," the players have said, "you disagree with us on the prudence of using this surplus. Okay, we'll put it in writing that if it turns out to be a mistake we'll take the loss and relieve you of financial responsibility." If the owners' response was a flat no. In fact, a subcommittee of eight owners—called the Player Rela-

tions Committee—swiftly and emphatically turned down the proposal only 24 hours before all 24 owners were scheduled to meet and consider the situation. It was as though the subcommittee was saying to the owners' group as a whole: "We're fighting the good fight. If you reverse us, it will make fools of us all."

Considering the concessions the players have offered, it is difficult to believe that the owners' intransigence stems from a mere difference of actuarial opinion. Marvin Miller, executive director of the players' association, says the owners are out to bust the union this time, to make the players "eat dirt." More likely, they're out to whip Marvin Miller, for almost everything they say presents this dispute, not as a conflict between players and owners but as a battle between owners and Miller. Perhaps they should listen more attentively to individual players.

It's the Players' Fight

To individuals like the Yankees' Jack Aker, for example, who has said: "We felt strongly that we were being tested, that the owners refused to make any concessions because they didn't believe we could stick together and strike."

To individuals like Bobby Mercer, "We voted 63-10 to authorize a strike," said the Yankees star, "and then our representatives voted 47-0, so I think we're all prepared to face the consequences."

To individuals like Bob Gibson of the Cardinals, "Obviously something that had to be done." "On the other side," Marvin Miller says, "we are faced with a hard-line reactionary like Jerry Hoffberger (owner of the Baltimore Orioles), who holds five-hour meetings to harangue his players."

Miller says Hoffberger and his manager, Earl Weaver, and the Cardinals' Gusie Busch have violated labor laws by trying to influence the players. When an owner holds a team meeting, this is known in the parlance of his circle as "getting close to the men."

In Marvin Miller's lexicon, it is "intimidation and coercion against the players' right to take group action."

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Houston, top-seeded Rod Laver and second-seeded Ken Rosewall scored victories in the first round of the \$80,000 River Oaks tournament. Laver defeated Fred Stolle, a fellow countryman, 6-3, 6-3. Rosewall stopped Terry Addison, 6-4, 6-1, in another all-Australian match.

Two seeded players were upset in the first round of the Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, seeded fourth, fell to unranked Mark Cox of England, 6-3, 6-2, and Roy Emerson, seeded 10th, lost to Tony Roche, 6-3, 6-1, in still another all-Australian battle.

Other of the Netherlands beat Bob Carmichael of France, 6-1, 6-3, and fifth-seeded Arthur Ashe defeated Egypt's Ismail El Shalbi, 6-3, 7-6.

In other first-round matches, Bob Lutz, ranked sixth, topped Allan Stone of Australia, 6-4, 6-3. John Newcombe, seeded ninth, beat Jeff Borovick, 6-4, 7-6, and John Alexander, rated 11th, stopped Brian Fable, 6-4, 6-6.

BASKETBALL—At Roma, Semmes of Milan defeated Tena of Varese, 68-58, to win the Italian championship before 15,000 fans, the largest crowd to see a game in Italy. Both teams are European champions—Semmes beat the Cup of Cup Winners trophy and Tena the European Cup.

Stimmenthal, trailing 7-22 at half, led by Art Taylor of New York, who scored 12 before fouling out with 11 minutes to go.

Richey, Orantes Gain Final in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, April 5 (AP)—Top-seeded Cliff Richey, of Australia, Texas, and Marnet Orantes of Spain, the third seed, meet here tomorrow in the finals of the South African Open tennis tournament.

In the semifinals today, Richey beat fifth-seeded Andres Gimeno of Spain, 3-6, 6-1, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, and Orantes needed only 60 minutes to best seventh-seeded Jaime Fillol of Chile, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

O.R.T.F.
NATIONAL ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Paul PARAY
with Yehudi MENUHIN
Ballet, Flute, Harp, Beecheyan (Concerto for Violin)
CALAVADOS ELY 27-28
JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS
Lunch, Snacks, Conchita (Dinner 40 A.P. Joe de Sorbie (El George V) OPEN SAT AND SUNDAY - Air cond.

